

# The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

**The MIDLAND FURNISHING CO., LTD.**  
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THE PREMIER HOUSE FOR CASH  
OR GRADUAL PAYMENTS.  
No Added Interest. TERMS.  
TOWN OR COUNTRY. PER MONTH.  
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## CORRESPONDENCE.

Questions requiring to be answered the same week must reach the office of "The People," 10,000, G. E. House, Whitechapel, London, England. Valuations, whether of coins, books, or other property, are never given. Letters should be written in ink, "Sporting," or otherwise. The coupon given below must be forwarded for each question, with name and address of questioner in all cases. A previous question or question too long to be answered in one line, or one requiring a detailed answer, should be forwarded on a separate sheet. No private addresses or recommendations are ever given. No answer will be given through the post. Letters containing recommendations are rejected. Miss unaccompanied by stamped addressed envelope, will be destroyed. Copies of articles, or of any correspondence, will not be forwarded. We do not undertake to return them, nor do we accept responsibility for MSS. that may be sent. (See note for copies should be addressed to Housekeeper.)

## "Birrelling."

Mr. Birrell—who certainly has a strong sense of humour even if woefully lacking in political wisdom—told a very good story the other day against himself. Like one of Mr. Jerome's "Three Men in a Boat," who, from reading medical books at the British Museum, had come to believe that he was suffering from a combination of all the diseases there described, the Irish Secretary once imagined himself to be the victim of a mortal malady, and hastened to Harley-st.—known as the "Valley of the Shadow of Death"—to consult an eminent specialist, whose waiting-room he found to be crowded with anxious patients. The day was a July one, and Mr. Birrell had felt the heat. In order to while away the time till his turn came he turned up the great specialist's treatise lying in the ante-room, and read of his own mortal ailment: "The patient who is suffering from this disease never perspires. Thereupon he picked up his hat and gloves and walked out. He added that this was "due to the Scotch blood" that was in him, but the question arises whether Mr. Birrell, before boasting this precipitate retreat, left a guinea on the table, seeing that he had clearly profited by "picking the brains" of this specialist as embodied in his book. If not, he much resembled another man of the Scottish race who is said to have been born with still less gratitude.

## Payment by Result.

This was a Caledonian who had somehow become very much run down—as even iron-constituted Caledonians will sometimes do—and much against his grain he went to consult a doctor. The latter questioned his visitor at great length as to his mode of life, and at last began to look very grave. "Your symptoms, I am sorry to say," he said, "are very serious; but I think I may be able to pull you round if you will only follow my advice." "And what might that be?" asked Sandy. "Well, for the next three months you must not touch red meat or whisky, and only have one pipe of tobacco a day." Sandy sat for a moment—silent, serious, non-plussed—and then suddenly rose and began to march towards the door. "Wait a moment, my friend," said the doctor, "you've forgotten something." "And what might that be?" replies Sandy, looking round the floor to see whether he might not have dropped his mittens or even his purse. "My fee," says the doctor. "Yer fee, is it? And what for?" "For the advice I've given you." "I'll no be for takin' yer damned advice," says the foot, as with a sullen scowl he claps his bonnet on his head and clumps out of the room. So that, you see, here was a good illustration of the principle of payment by results, which might well, perhaps, find more extensive application to the medical profession than it now does.

## What a Fiasco!

From bottles of whisky and bottles of medicine the transition is easy and tempting enough to bottles of wine, because someone lately wrote to the papers to inquire whether a large meeting of patriotic alarmists held at the Cannon-st. Hotel for the purpose of calling attention to the staggering state of our Navy had not proved a fiasco. But what then is the connection between a fiasco and a bottle of wine? We should not nearer it if we were to say a "fiasco" instead of a "bottle." "Fiasco" is the Italian for bottle, and even now when we order a bottle of Chianti—those of us who can afford to do so in these distressful times—call for a "fiasco" of it. The heroes of G. F. R. James, those below as well as those above the middle height, were always calling for a "fiasco" of Burgundy or a fiasco of Rhenish. Good; but how, then, has "fiasco"—a wine-bottle—come to be synonymous with failure and fumbling out? The answer is that in the country theatres of Italy, where the spectators took refreshments of bread and wine with them, just as we ourselves munch our apples and suck our chocolates and oranges in certain parts of the house, they used to shock their empty looks at the heads of those players who had impressed them with a painful sense of failure—or a "fiasco." This is, perhaps, the most ancient, as it is also the most direct and cogent of all kinds of theoretical criticism, and reminds one of the Spartan principle that any proposer of a new law should come forward to table it, no to speak, with a halter round his neck.

## Conquest of the Air.

Personally, in this respect, I am on the side—not of the angels, who have wings and can fly—but of Sir Hiram Maxim and others, who have declared aerial navigation to be impossible as a practical means of locomotion which can be depended on in all circumstances. It may be that man is descended from a monkey, but it is most improbable that he will ever become a bird. As long as a dirigible balloon, which is lighter, or an aeroplane, which is heavier than the air, cannot make headway against such a tearing headwind as would overtake the pace of a railway train, we shall be quite safe from aerial invasion. For his conquest of South Africa Lord Roberts received £100,000 from his grateful country, and that is precisely the sum which was also voted to Count Zeppelin by the German people for his conquest of the air. The degrees of victory were very different, but still the Germans are entitled to claim that they have advanced further on the path of air-conquest than any other nation. Heine sneered at them as a nation of dreamers, whose thoughts were always in the air, but his words have now acquired a wonderfully new significance: The French and the Russians now look to the land.

But now, if you please, let me pass from Edward VII. to Henry V., as he is being represented at the Lyric by

The People.  
CORRESPONDENCE COUPON.  
No. 7,418.—Dec. 13, 1908.

This must be cut out and forwarded with any question.

## LOST AND FOUND.

1. Notice to contain the following particulars only:—Name of missing person; how long since lost; date of birth; sex; address; relationship to applicant; name and address of person to whom lost; name and address of person to whom found; name and address of person who found.

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68.

## HER FATHER'S CRIME.

By GEORGE BRUCE.

## CHAPTER I.

## THE STORY OF A CRIME.

One of the most brilliant among modern makers of epigrams has marked that the Book of Life begins with a man and woman in a garden and ends with Revelations. So with our story. It begins with a man and woman in a garden—the revelations will follow in due course. It was a small, but extremely pretty garden, every nook and corner betraying the loving care bestowed upon it by not inexperienced hands. The man and woman stood facing each other—he, tall, fair, distinguished—a man whom women declared handsome; she, a beautiful blonde, full of grace and charm, in the first blush of womanhood. Lord Belvoir, of Belvoir Court, Devonshire, was a man to be envied, a man upon whom more than one mother with marriageable daughters looked with favouring eye, for he was the possessor of many broad acres and thirty thousand a year. He had seen the world, too, had "roughed it," so to speak, and there was in him just that dash of the devil that most women like—though they rarely admit the fact, and perhaps are not always conscious of it.

His companion, Elma Carrington, was of somewhat less heroic type; she lacked the easy self-possession, the calm assurance that comes of contact with society and the world, though the firm mouth and well-modelled chin were evidence that she possessed a will of her own which needed only the occasion to bring it into play. Seen in repose, here was a beautiful and bewitching face, and small wonder if even Lord Belvoir, accustomed as he was to the sight of fair women, should be attracted by it.

But there was no aspect of repose about her now; her hands were clenched convulsively, the colour had left her cheeks, a great horror was shining in her eyes. For she had just listened to a revelation so hideous, so appalling, that her very heart seemed to have suddenly ceased its beating; she had been told that her father was a murderer, and it was Lord Belvoir who had imparted the awful information. She stood before him stunned by the terrible blow.

It was an ideal summer day. The June sun shone in a cloudless sky, the birds sang their sweetest amid the leafy trees; the flowers bloomed with all the brilliance of mid-summer loveliness; but Elma Carrington was oblivious of all the beauties which surrounded her. She saw nothing, needed nothing; she was only conscious of that one horrible thought her father was a murderer.

Lord Belvoir stood regarding her with a well-assumed expression of pity in his eyes.

"Miss Carrington," he said presently, breaking the silence that had fallen upon them, and speaking in that soft tone of his which women so much admired. "I am sorry."

Miss Carrington held up her hand.

"Don't," she said in a constrained voice. "Spare me your pity. I cannot bear it. Tell me the whole story."

"Do you not know enough?" he asked, his manner suggestive of reluctance to pursue a painful theme.

"Tell me all the horrible story; omit nothing. I insist upon knowing everything. It is my right."

He gave a sigh of resignation, as if he deplored her desire.

"As you will," he said.

There was a pause. Elma stood watching him with agonised expectancy in her eyes. Lord Belvoir's face wore an expression that implied much perplexity of thought, as though he were revolving some weighty problem in his mind.

"Will you not sit down?" he asked at last, in tones of solicitude.

"No."

"I think you had better. The story is a long one."

"I prefer standing."

"Very well." Lord Belvoir shrugged his shoulders and gave a regretful sigh. "As you are aware," he continued, "before I assumed my present position I was miserably poor. I was, in fact, a clerk in a lawyer's office—my salary a pound a week. You may have heard of that part of my life. It is common talk here."

"I have heard something of the circumstance," answered Elma, "but what has that to do with the story?"

"Nothing much, certainly; but it will explain somewhat the reason that prompted me to seek a means of improving my position. I heard that in the diamond fields of the Cape fortunes were to be made. I determined to go there, and staked myself in order to get sufficient money to pay my expenses to that land of golden dreams. It was a bitter struggle, a grim battle, but I accomplished it. Three years ago I reached the El Dorado of my expectations."

He paused, drawing a deep breath, and looked at his companion in a half-expectant manner, as if he desired her to proffer some remark. But Elma made no sign.

"I reached the El Dorado of my expectations," he repeated, "but, alas, for the realisation of my cherished hopes! Hope was doomed to disappointment, expectation to despair. However, I will not dwell upon the miserable period that followed. Like any other man, I had my bright schemes vanish. I wandered from one spot to another until I came to a place called Grimstone. There fortune became more gracious and—

Elma made a movement with her hand.

"My father," she said, "tell me of my father."

"It was at Grimstone I met your father," his lordship answered. He paused.

Elma looked at him inquiringly.

"Well," she said, "tell me of my father." "Go on. Why do you stop? You met my father at Grimstone?"

"Yes," he answered, flushing slightly, evidently annoyed at the asperity of her tone. "I met your father at Grimstone. A mutual liking sprang up between us, and we became fast friends. There was this bond of sympathy between us—we had both been unlucky. But at Grimstone, as

pain," he answered, his face flushing his breath coming thick and fast. "I wished to win your love without coercion; because, anger flashing into his eyes, 'you have treated me with contempt and scorn, and because I have vowed you shall become my wife."

Elma Carrington recoiled from him with a startled cry. "Your wife!" she repeated. "I—"

"Yes, you," he went on; and, looking at her hungrily, "I love you; I love you better than life itself. You are my life—my very soul. Without you life is a blank existence; with you it would be Heaven. Be my wife, and let me become your slave!"

The mask had fallen from his face. All the passion she had aroused in him was written in his eyes. Something in his face repelled Elma. For a moment she shrank from him trembling; the next she drew herself up proudly.

"No," she said coldly, "I cannot marry you."

"Not even to become Lady Belvoir?" a half sneer upon his face.

"Not even to become Lady Belvoir."

"You refuse me?" His brow darkened as he spoke.

Her companion's face hardened, a cruel light shone in his eyes. He went a step nearer to her, but she shrank from him.

"I think I can persuade you to alter your decision," he said in slow deliberate tones, like a man who is carefully weighing every word before uttering it. "I am, fortunately or unfortunately, a stubborn-minded man, who, having formed a resolution, knows neither peace nor rest until he has accomplished it. Willingly or unwillingly, you shall be come my wife."

Elma listened to him in growing surprise, a vague fear creeping into her heart. His self-assurance terrified her. But she looked at him bravely.

"Lord Belvoir," she said, "I am very sorry, but it is impossible. You forget, I am already engaged."

"Yes," so I have heard to some sailor fellow" was the contemptuous response, "but you will never wed him; you are going to marry me. You must!"

"Must?" she repeated, her eyes suddenly flashing.

"Aye, must! For your father's

inadvisability of mentioning to your mother the fact of her husband's return, and the nature of our present interview. The knowledge might have disastrous results. Once more, Miss Carrington, au revoir."

With the grace of a polished gentleman he raised his hat.

The next moment he was gone, and Elma, to her infinite relief, was alone.

## CHAPTER II.

## SLIGHTLY RETROSPECTIVE.

In due course the invitation for Mrs. Carrington and her daughter to dine at Belvoir Court arrived. Its receipt put the former into quite a flutter of pleasurable excitement. Poor little woman! she had very few diversions to break the monotony of her existence, so that when anything occurred that varied the prosaic routine of everyday life, she became suddenly elated.

Mrs. Carrington was of the order of women known as petite. She was gentle, clinging, delicate, sensitive to a fault, and completely deficient in those masculine attributes which, more or less, characterise the up-to-date woman.

She had soft brown eyes, silky hair of the same colour, which was becoming streaked with silver threads, and a complexion which, notwithstanding her forty odd years, was as fresh and as blooming and as free from wrinkles as it had been twenty years before.

She had married beneath her station when she took John Carrington for better or worse. "Thrown her self away upon him," her friends and relatives said. He was a city clerk in a merchant's office, earning the princely salary of two hundred pounds per annum; she had a fortune of five thousand pounds and expectations. She had been an orphan with no nearer relations to control her than two second cousins, and they counted as nothing. So she obeyed the promptings of her heart and married the man she loved. They were happy in their wedded state, perhaps not so happy as she had anticipated in the golden days of their courtship, but still happy.

Time drifted on, and children were born to them, but Elma, the firstborn, was the only one that survived. When Elma was seven years old, the bank wherein Mrs. Carrington's

modestly speculating upon his longer condition, and wondering how much his misery would continue, he unexpectedly met an old friend and former schoolfellow, who was captain in the merchant service, commanding a steamer trading between London and Natal.

Captain Hollings was delighted at meeting John Carrington, whom he had not seen for years. Hollings was a typical British sailor, bluff, hearty, and genial, whose face impressed one in his favour, and whose eyes had a true, honest expression in them. In him John found a ready sympathetic and a generous friend, very unlike those butterflies that had fluttered round him in his days of prosperity, and forgot his very existence when adversity cast its shadow over him. He could put Carrington in employment at once. There was a vacancy for steward on board his own vessel, and this he offered at once to his old friend, who only too thankfully accepted it when his doubts as to his suitability for the post were removed by the assurance of the worthy captain that the duties would be speedily mastered.

Poor Mrs. Carrington, when she heard of her husband's intention, was well-nigh heartbroken at the separation which it implied. The thought of parting from her beloved had never occurred to her, and when she was last confronted with its possibility the shock was inexpressibly painful. But prudence told her that it was best that he should go, and she prepared for his departure with as much fortitude as possible, though often her loving heart ached, and bitter, regretful tears filled her eyes.

When at length the day arrived for the ship to sail Mrs. Carrington and Elma stood upon the quay and watched the vessel until it was lost to sight. Then mother and daughter returned to the desolate home to watch and wait and pray. John Carrington reached Natal in safety. There, through Captain Hollings' influence he secured a lucrative appointment in a merchant's office. His experience as a steward had not been particularly satisfactory, and the idea of returning to England in that capacity was distasteful to him. Besides, if he did return, he would be in all probability have to undergo once more the bitter experiences of the past. "And that," he wrote his wife, "is not to be thought of for a moment. My dear one, I will be as saving as I can, and by and by you and Elma must come out to me here. There are only the three of us, and surely we can live as happily here as in England."

But that happy period never arrived. Regularly every mail came a letter full of love and tenderness, teeming with hope and confidence; punctually every quarter came a remittance for the support of wife and daughter. And that was all. The passage money never made its appearance. And so time passed on. Weeks lapsed into months, months became years, but still the wide ocean divided the loving hearts. Possibly, he would have found means of conveying Mrs. Carrington and daughter to the husband and father across the sea. But he had married and retired from the sea, settling down upon a farm in Australia.

Then suddenly came the news that John Carrington had thrown up his position, and had gone to try his hand at fortune-making in the diamond fields. From that time his letters became irregular. Still, if they were less frequent, they were more cheerful, more hopeful. John Carrington assured his wife that at last the fickle goddess had smiled upon him, and that he was on the high road to fortune. He was confident of that, certain that one day he would have the luck of stumbling across the diamonds that would bring him wealth and fame. He was very gaudy. Even now he was making twice—nay, thrice—as much as he had done in the merchant's office in Natal. Others had done it before him, and why should he not succeed as well as they? He had patience and perseverance—the two great essentials to ultimate success—and these qualities would eventually win for him all that he desired. He must wait his time, that was all. Upon one point, however, he was firmly resolved. He would not return to England until he had gained a certain independence. And, under existing circumstances, it was expedient for Mrs. Carrington and her daughter to abandon all idea of going out to him. Mrs. Carrington shed bitter tears of disappointment over these letters, but she was powerless to change the condition of affairs. Fate was too strong for her. She could only wait and hope; but waiting grew dreary, and hope lost its power to comfort. And during these weary years of trial and waiting her greatest—indeed, her only—consolation was her daughter.

Elma had grown into a beautiful and accomplished girl. The mother watched the daughter's development from childhood to womanhood with pride and exultation, and thought how gratified the father would be could he see the graceful and elegant creature who owed her being to him. When the girl was about eighteen her mother's health began to fail her, and by the advice of her doctor she decided to take up her residence in the country, and eventually selected Dovedale as her future abode.

Mrs. Carrington and her daughter had a calm, peaceful life. The place suited them admirably. The fact that they were ladies soon became known, and they were speedily on visiting terms with the best people in the neighbourhood. Elma's beauty and accomplishments made her a delightful acquisition to Dovedale society. Arthur Stanleigh, the resolute son of the vicar of Dovedale, during one of his home-comings, was captivated by Elma's charms, and Elma was so attracted by the handsome, stalwart young sailor, that before he returned to his ship Elma Carrington was his promised wife.

At first Mrs. Carrington had been delighted at the prospect of having Arthur Stanleigh for a son-in-law. She had written a glowing account of him to her husband, saying what a fortunate girl Elma was to gain such a desirable prize in the matrimonial lottery. But her opinion had undergone an alteration lately. Her regard for Arthur was as high as ever. He possessed all those estimable qualities which go to the making of a good husband. But Elma, with her

beauty and charms, her many graces and accomplishments, might do considerably better. It was the advent of Lord Belvoir that had given birth to this idea in Mrs. Carrington's mind. From the first introduction that lady, with true feminine penetration, had noticed that his lordship was greatly attracted by Elma, and numberless little circumstances and acts of courtesy had occurred since which served to strengthen this conviction.

Lord Belvoir became quite a frequent visitor to the Carrington's. He had lately manifested an interest in parochial work, and he had some plans and projects for improving the condition of his tenantry which rendered it desirable that he should hold constant consultations with the vicar concerning the same. Hence he was calling almost daily at the vicarage, where he invariably met Elma, between whom and the vicar's daughter a strong friendship had sprung up. Mrs. Carrington's little cottage was quite close to the vicarage, and Lord Belvoir never failed to call and enquire after the good lady's health. These visits were peculiarly gratifying to Mrs. Carrington, who keenly appreciated the honour, and who was well-nigh heartbroken at the separation which it implied. The thought of parting from her beloved had never occurred to her, and when she was last confronted with its possibility the shock was inexpressibly painful. But prudence told her that it was best that he should go, and she prepared for his departure with as much fortitude as possible, though often her loving heart ached, and bitter, regretful tears filled her eyes.

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She had married beneath her station when she took John Carrington for better or worse.

Don't forget that there are three things which are absolutely necessary for baby's health—fresh air, cleanliness, and proper food.

Don't physic baby for every little ailment, but begin with Savory and Moore's Food, which invariably corrects Indigestion, Constipation, and the troubles which arise from improper feeding.

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## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

## THE WEEK'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

## HIS MAJESTY'S.

"HANNELE."

The "Afternoon Theatre," established under the good will and personal direction of Mr. Tree for the purpose of giving practical opportunity for the presentation of new plays from all sources, whether British or foreign, was started on Tuesday with the production in an English version of the German dramatist Hauptmann's play, named after its heroine, "Hannele." The Teutonic author, not content with drawing his characters from ordinary mortals, strains after startling sentimental effects by setting the most brutal and depraved types of humanity in lurid, realistic contrast against ideal incarnations of the Christian religion, representing even its Divine Founder. The Saviour is not only again and again appealed to directly by name as Jesus Christ, repeated with the frequency of a Church service, but is actually personified. It is true that the Incarnation is effected in a dream, but such a device scarcely lessens the sense of the profanity raised at seeing an actor, robed a moment earlier as a parish schoolmaster, suddenly transfigured in shining raiment and posing actually as the Son of God.

The action leading up to this scene passes in the garret of a low lodging-house, tenanted by bearded shrews and a bestial male brute, who, by his blows and curses, drives his step-daughter, poor suffering Hannele, to suicide. Rescued only to be carried home to die, the stricken girl is tended by two kindly neighbours, one a village schoolmaster, the other a sister of Mercy, who, as the girl sinks into her last sleep and the room darkens with her, suddenly, on light being restored, reappear in beatific vision to the dying Hannele, transfigured, respectively, the Sister into an angel as the girl's dead mother, the schoolmaster in the form, a radiant with glory of sunlight and robe of Jesus Christ. As the sacred Figure, surrounded by ministering angels, bends over Hannele's body, His voice is heard commanding her soul to heaven with blessings uttered in a homily exceeding in length the sermon on the Mount. The curtain descends upon this scene in a solemn silence, conformedly with a solemn silent request that there should be no applause. Apart from the assumption of Divinity, the final impression left upon may we say the congregation—was of a religious service held in a mortuary-chapel, and the reverential tone and serious demeanour of the players went far to induce this feeling.

Nothing could exceed the emotional grace and tenderness of Miss Marie Hainly as the hapless Hannele and Mr. Henry Ainley in no less degree imparted a saintly dignity to his portrayal of the Sacred Presence. The Sister of Mercy was a pathetic figure as presented by Miss Marie Linden, while the ferocity of the savage step-father lacked no semblance of illusive depravity as enacted by Mr. Edward.

## SHAFTEBURY.

## "KING RENE'S DAUGHTER."

It was a happy thought of Mr. H. S. Irving to supplement his own enduring attraction of "The Lyons Mail," in which in the double impersonation he is seen at his best, with a revival for his wife of the poetic little play, "King René's Daughter." The exquisite personality of the blind Princess Isolante, miraculously endowed with vision and at the same moment doubly blighted with love at first sight by the presence of a gallant young knight affianced to her in childhood, made an ideal embodiment in Miss Dorothy Baled. In voice, feature, form, and gesture the dreamy maiden, happily unconscious of the missing sense, knowledge of which has been kept from her from birth, is present before us as a blithely and beautiful realization of the Danish poet's exquisite romance. Mr. Frank Tyers gave a dignified and pathetic portrayal of the Royal father, and the youthful lover in gallantly impersonated by Mr. Gerald Lawrence.

## LONDON COLISEUM.

## "ADAM THE SECOND."

Among the newcomers at the London Coliseum this week are John Hall and Annie Ashley, who will give a humorous sketch entitled "Adam the Second." The scene is laid on the roof of a castle at the top of the Andes Mountains. A young girl, who has no knowledge of the world, finds a sheet of paper in a palm tree, while strolling through the roof garden. It has evidently been put there by a bird when building its nest. On the paper some words are written. The girl has no idea of their meaning, which she sets about unravelling.

A tramp, while walking along a road in England, is suddenly caught by the anchor attached to a balloon, and is carried away until he alights on the roof of the castle, where he meets the girl, who is busy scrutinizing the sheet of paper. When they meet the girl naturally asks the tramp if he can help her to solve the mystery, and also if he can tell her anything about the world, and its doings. He begins to teach her the art of kissing, which she seems to enjoy greatly, and asks the tramp if he would kindly teach her mother. At this, rather than undergo the trying ordeal, he makes good his escape with the balloon. During the absence of the girl the tramp puts away a table d'hôte dinner, which he prepares from one of the palm trees, and his antics, we are told, produce much laughter. Other fresh arrivals are the Gens in musical comedy, Howell and Scott, Hebrew comedians, Gao Garrick in impersonations, Argos the clown, and Frederick Williers, the

veteran war correspondent, Evie Green, Carrie de Mar, and Dorothy Grimstone remain in the bill.

## QUEEN'S HALL AND ELCAR'S SYMPHONY.

An interesting item of intelligence respecting the concert of the Queen's Hall Orchestra to be given on Friday afternoon, Jan. 1, is that Sir Edward Elgar has consented on that occasion to conduct his new symphony, in a flat (or, 55), for the first time in person. Both at Manchester and in London the work has excited the greatest enthusiasm. Those who were unable to hear the recent performance of the work under Dr. Richter's baton will welcome another opportunity of becoming acquainted with it; while those who were fortunate enough to be present at the first hearing will find renewed interest in comparing the composer's own reading of his masterpiece with that of the illustrious conductor to whom it is dedicated. It should be noted that this New Year's performance does not affect Sir Edward's engagement to conduct the work, as previously arranged, at the Symphony Concert on Saturday, Jan. 16. The rest of the programme to be directed by Mr. Henry J. Wood, is drawn from the works of Tchaikowsky, and includes the suite "Castel Noisette," the violin concerto, with Miss Maria Hall as soloist, and the overture, "1812."

## NOTES AND NEWS.

## THEATRES.

"What Every Woman Knows," the Barrie success at the Duke of York's Theatre, will be transferred to morrow to the Drury Lane.

Mr. Arthur Cotes, opening his Kensington Theatre on Saturday next at Foxing Day, when he will re-open with his 18th annual pantomime, "Red Riding Hood."

At the Palace Theatre on Monday evening Miss Ellaline Terriss and Mr. Seymour, who will produce and play in "Puck and the Fairies," produced at the Duke of York's, and the older favourite, "Peter Pan," will again at the Duke of York's, not forgetting "Little Lord Fauntleroy" at the Court.

For the last named Miss Eva Moore has been engaged to play Mrs. Erol, while the juvenile hero, taken in the past by Miss Annie Hughes and Miss Vera Murray, is to be represented for the first time by a boy, Master Lenton Murray.

An exceedingly strong company has been engaged for the Shakespeare pantomime, "Babes in the Wood." Prominent in this will be Miss Nancy Hearne, already a local favourite, who, as the principal boy, will play Robin Hood, Miss Lena Dickie, who has just returned from a successful visit to Australia, will be the principal girl, and the Babes to be presented by Baby Hutt and Dorothy Miller. Mr. Will Harris, a fine comedian new to London, will play Adolphus, and the Missouris with make an end of fun as the Robbers.

The Two Millions will provide amusement with Mr. Frank Parker, who will play Robin Hood, Miss Lena Dickie, who has just returned from a successful visit to Australia, will be the principal girl, and the Babes to be presented by Baby Hutt and Dorothy Miller. Mr. Will Harris, a fine comedian new to London, will play Adolphus, and the Missouris with make an end of fun as the Robbers.

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the unusual total of 18 performances in one week, including eight performances at the Playhouse in "The Flag Lieutenant," at the Court Theatre on Sunday and Monday in "Isaac's Wife," and later, as George Goodwin in "Emily" at the Alhambra Theatre, as King Conchubhar, Daithi, with Mrs. P. Campbell, and Agistis in "Electra."

Both Fred Karno and Hickory Bush have been responsible for many clever and amusing things, but when they join forces, as in the case of the new sketch, "The Yap-Yaps," produced with triumphal success at the Paragon, they give what is an exceptionally attractive in the scenic setting. The piece is as well acted as it is brilliantly staged.

The Duke of York's Theatre has been singularly honoured during last week by visits from Royalties, and it is doubtful whether any other London theatre can show a record of four evening performances out of six given being attended by members of the Royal family.

"What Every Woman Knows" was witnessed on Tuesday night by Princess Louise, on Wednesday by Prince Arthur and Princess Patricia of Connaught, on the afternoon of the Queen, Princess Victoria, and the King and Queen of Norway.

"The Queen's Hall" and "Elgar's Symphony" were now given for the first time in person, both at Manchester and in London the work has excited the greatest enthusiasm. Those who were unable to hear the recent performance of the work under Dr. Richter's baton will welcome another opportunity of becoming acquainted with it; while those who were fortunate enough to be present at the first hearing will find renewed interest in comparing the composer's own reading of his masterpiece with that of the illustrious conductor to whom it is dedicated.

It should be noted that this New Year's performance does not affect Sir Edward's engagement to conduct the work, as previously arranged, at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, Dec. 24.

Rehearsals are now in full swing for the pantomime at the Crystal Palace Theatre. The opening night will be Christmas Eve. Mr. Barnard Howard has secured a fine cast, and it is said that the production will be a good one.

The main attraction at the London Hippodrome is Sir Gonville Cave-Browne, the cowboy baronet, who will introduce a company of cowboys, Texas roughriders, and Indians, giving a realistic idea of life in the Wild West. There will be an exhibition of roping cattle, of Indians shooting with bows and arrows, Mexicans cleverly manipulating—cowboys, in acts of horsemanship—in short, a small miniature Wild West.

A cake-walk competition will be held at the Hippodrome on Thursday. The competitors will be judged by a committee of amateur London actresses. By special request a class for children has been added to the beauty show for men, which takes place on Friday, Dec. 18. Several bewhiskered persons have expressed a desire to compete for the special prize offered by Mr. Frank Barrie upon the condition that the recipient agrees to be shaved there and signs a pledge

## MORE TAXES.

PREMIER'S ATTACK ON THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

## NO DISSOLUTION.

The Prime Minister was entertained by a few select friends and adherents at the National Liberal Club on Friday night in recognition of his services in connection with the Licensing Bill. In the course of his speech Mr. Asquith delivered an attack on the House of Lords. The present system he said enabled the leaders of the party which had been defeated and repudiated by the electorate to determine, through the House of Lords, what should and should not be the legislation of the country. Was that state of things to continue? He said it must be brought to an end; and he invited the Radical party to regard the veto of the House of Lords as the dominating issue in politics. He proceeded to contend that the idea that the adverse election of the Upper House ought to be met by a dissolution of Parliament was historically untenable, and, from a practical point of view, immeasurably absurd. The Government would not create such a precedent.

## A Discreet Silence.

If you ask me, said Mr. Asquith, what is going to be in the King's Speech next February, I can at this stage, of course, only give a negative answer. One or two things I will say to those who urge that we should content ourselves with a colourless programme, and with what are called non-controversial measures, certain to pass the Commons, and not likely to offend the susceptibilities of the Lords. Of that I have nothing to say. If there be such, I say such views I stake by the Liberal party would be a confession of humiliation. There is one subject which clearly and inevitably must absorb a large part of the time of the coming session—that is, Finance. Trade has been bad, though I hope and believe there are on the horizon signs of improvement. But trade and restricted employment, curtailment of consumption, inelastic revenue under some heads, dwindling revenue under other heads, have been necessarily and largely swollen by the provision which Parliament has this year sanctioned for old-age pensions. The task which lies before the Chancellor of the Exchequer is one of the most severe that has ever fallen to the incumbent of his office.

## The Most Budget.

It is not for me to-night to suggest, or even guess at, the source from which he will seek to satisfy his requirements. That he will prove equal to the burden that is laid upon him I entertain no doubt. One thing is certain—the Budget of next year will stand at the very centre of our work. I was going to say that by it we should stand or fall, but by it we shall be judged, both by the present generation and by posterity. Without foreclosing any of his provisions or demands, it will and must raise again in the acute form the controversy from which we do not shrink—namely, whether the admitted and growing needs of a policy of social reform are to be provided by the finance of Free Trade or by turning our backs on the experience of 60 years and returning to the alluring and impoverishing fallacies of Protection.

## A HUGE DEFICIT.

## CHANCELLOR TO FIND NEARLY 20 MILLIONS STERLING.

It is understood that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be called upon to find something like 20 millions sterling, and in Parliamentary circles it is stated that the following will be the salient features in next year's Budget:

1. Taxation of land values.
2. Substantial increase of the license duties.
3. Super-tax on large incomes.
4. Increase of the death duties on large estates.

## CALL TO ARMS.

## MORE READERS' VIEW ON "Patriot's" PROPOSALS.

From all parts of the United Kingdom letters continue to reach us concerning the proposals for National Defence, set forth by "Patriot" in "The People." Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the correspondence is the almost unanimous hope expressed that in the near future some system of compulsory training of the youth of this country will be insisted upon—a training which will not interfere with any mark extent with their business, but which will enable them to handle a rifle and prove themselves of service in various directions, should we be called upon to defend our shores.

## TRAINED SOLDIER THE BEST.

Here is an opportunity for the Government to make up for some of its mistakes in the past. Let us recall past Reservists up to the age of 60. Queen Victoria did not appear in vain to her old soldiers during the South African War. During the time I was serving with the Royal Reserve Regiment of Dragoon Guards in Ireland, and an application was made for 50 per cent of those fit to serve in the Yeomanry then called for. The reply I received from the authorities was that young men were required.

ROBERT RODGER, Late R.A.M.C. Corps.

## THE WORKING MAN TO BLAME.

I entirely disagree with "A Working Man" who blames the "apathy" of the middle and upper classes for our unreasonably inadequate Army. My experience has been all the other way, and it embraces the working man in large and small towns, in the country, and in mining districts. The working man is the stumbling block all through. It is the working man and his wife who begged for a discharge for their sons to enter the Army. There are thousands of middle and upper class youths who, if everybody else would do likewise—the crux of the whole question—would be proud and glad to give up six, 12 or 18 months of their lives to a modified form of conscription.—M. GASKELL, M.B., Ch.B.

## INSUFFICIENT PAY.

All men should learn to use a weapon, and there are thousands of men who would be only too glad to join the Territorial Forces if the Government would give them wives an allowance when they go to camp. It is a very small sum to put up on 12 days or 14 days out of 60, and a working man cannot join and be compelled to go for training for 14 days or eight days for the sum of 12s. a day and no wife allowance, which means that he has no money to draw when he comes back from camp. W. BROOKES.

## THE MAN AND NOT THE TITLE.

If we have to resort to compulsory service every man whatever his rank or station (outside the Blood Royal), should shoulder a rifle as a private soldier and serve at least three years in the ranks before he is entitled to become an officer. He should gain his commission just as the poorest man should have to do, and under the same conditions. No man should become an officer before he is 25 years of age, for it is the man and not the title that the soldier likes.

WILLIAM JEFFS.

## OUR GREAT RESPONSIBILITY.

A great responsibility lies upon the Government, but a greater one lies upon the people themselves to compel the Government to take action. If we have the grit in us which impelled our forefathers to build up the greatest Empire the world has known, we shall succeed; but if we have lost that pluck and energy, we will deserve and earn the contempt of Empire-builders. Inaction is Empire-builders. If we retain the old spirit, however, we shall no longer permit this Government of self-seeking hypocrites, Socialists, Pecksniffs, and poitrons, each with his own axe to grind at the expense of the Empire, to betray us to the alien race by continually "politic" of letting "lions aside" and "trusting to luck" for the lives, liberties, and security of ourselves and our country. We are worthy of remaining a nation, we must rule our rulers. In the old days, I fancy, a little salutary hanging would have been resorted to as an example to the others.

T. W. STONEHAGE.

## PREPARE THE RIFLEMAN.

Make the rifle clubs something. Let the members feel they are not wasting time and money, but are a part of the defence of the Empire. Give each a rifle and 500 rounds to produce for inspection. Get him his commission. Give him his orders where to go in the event of invasion. He will find his dinner somewhere, and you will soon see the 1,000,000 men; and that bogey, Conscription, will for ever disappear.

A RIFLEMAN.

## THE OLD BRIGADE.

It will be well for the country to an once recognise the fact that 200,000 volunteers can give "moral encouragement" from the Government "at once" enrolled. This third line of defence would be advantageous in every way—an encouragement to the Territorials. We could have shooting and perhaps drill competitions with them, too, just to let them see what the "Old Brigade" can do.

ARTHUR CORN.

## THE SILENT INVASION.

While agreeing that it would be a splendid idea for all the young men, rich and poor alike, of this nation to receive a good and efficient military training in shooting and riding, I certainly must say that what is most required at this present moment is something of far more national importance, and that is employment, and a fair chance of a living being obtained by British workmen of all trades and calling, whether of agriculture, mechanics, or commerce. Besides, there has not been an invasion going on in this country unchecked for years, whereby foreigners from all parts have been causing wages to be reduced, the labour market to be overcrowded, and various other evils from which we suffer. Sir Robert Peel, Lord Rothschild, Lord Rosenberg, the Duke of Westminster, etc., do not in the least suffer? So you see that it is all very well to talk about an armed invasion, but nothing is said about the silent invasion which has been and is doing so much harm to the working people who cannot help themselves.

J. W. DANIEL.

## GIVE SHOP ASSISTANTS A CHANCE.

It behoves every Britisher to do his utmost to put the country in a state of security. Much can be done by voluntary effort; too much, indeed, has been said in favour of Conscription, whilst not one word to give the working-class an opportunity to join the Territorials. For I refer to the thousands of young men to-day employed in shops, such as grocers', drapers', and ironmongers' apprentices and assistants, physically fit, who through the want of an Act of Parliament make themselves fit for the war. The Territorials hold their drill, shoots, and field day, are debarred the privilege of joining the citizen army. I claim it to be unfair to charge these youths with apathy. Give them the opportunity half-day closing, and I am convinced there will be no need for Conscription in dear old England.

A DEVON DRAPER.

## THE HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

The Housing and Town Planning Bill is to be abandoned for this session, but re-introduced at the earliest possible moment next session, so that the House of Lords may have the opportunity of giving it full consideration.

A DEVON DRAPER.

## FALLING TRADE.

## ENORMOUS LOSS IN ONE YEAR.

There was another large falling off in the foreign trade of the United Kingdom during the month of November, and the total loss during the year is now in excess of a million of £100,000,000. The month's figures are:

Imports	Nov. 1902	Oct. 1902	Dec. 1902
Imports—Food, etc.	£2,624,425	£2,624,425	£2,624,425
Imports—Manufactured articles	£1,671,415	£1,668,175	£1,674,705
Total	£4,295,840	£4,292,595	£4,299,130
Imports—Food, etc.	£2,624,425	£2,624,425	£2,624,425
Imports—Manufactured articles	£1,671,415	£1,668,175	£1,674,705
Total	£4,295,840	£4,292,595	£4,299,130

Thus the loss of trade for the month has aggregated £13,932,611. The figures for the 11 months now complete are as follows:

Imports	Nov. 1902	Oct. 1902	Dec. 1902
Imports—Food, etc.	£2,624,425	£2,624,425	£2,624,425
Imports—Manufactured articles	£1,671,415	£1,668,175	£1,674,705
Total	£4,295,840	£4,292,595	£4,299,130

## Imports and Exports.

The bulk of the decline during November was represented by

£4,740,322 fall in the imports of raw

materials, and £5,028,502 the exports

of manufactured articles. The loss

during the 11 months was chiefly ac-

counted for as follows:

Imports	Food, etc.	Manufactured articles
Total	£2,624,425	£1,671,415

It is significant that not only has

the increase during 1902 been entirely

wiped out so far as imports are con-

cerned, but the decline in exports has

brought the total to within £3,000,000

of the total for the 11 months of 1902.

## A PANTOMIME REHEARSAL.



Copyright. Drawn Specially for "The People" by J. J. PROCTOR.

At the National Liberal Club Signoretta Asquithini made her debut as a peerless

prancer before a select and representative audience of admirers.

## GETTING READY.

## TARIFF REFORM BUDGET OUTLINED.

## NO DEARER LIVING.

How the Tariff Reform policy will be given effect to when the Unionists return to office was outlined by Mr. Goo. Wyndham, in a speech delivered at Liverpool. He declared that the first Unionist Budget would include a two shilling duty on wheat, with a preference to Canada.

No duty on wool.

Nobody, said Mr. Wyndham, seriously

contended now that a two shilling duty

on wheat with a preference to British

possessions would increase the price

of bread. The shilling without a

preference was followed by a de-

crease. Two shillings with a

preference would lead to the

same result. Mr. Asquith declared,

"You cannot do justice between the

Colonies unless you tax raw mate-

rials" and "it is a public meeting,"

and so on, admitted that in a long

political life he had never

suffered a heavier disappointment.

Mr. Asquith

had no political animus.

—Mr. Allen, in opening the case for

Mr. Martin, declared there was no

political animus in the prosecution.

Describing the events of the Ingates-

ton meeting, Mr. Allen declared

that Mr. Martin was standing at the

door of the main hall when a number

of well-dressed young men came and

demanded admittance.

"This is a public meeting,"

said Mr. Allen, "and we wish to come in."

"They took no notice," said Mr. Allen.

and Coverdale, who seemed to be

the leader, kicked at the unopened half

of the door and endeavoured to open

## BROKEN PROMISES.

## STORY OF A CORNISH LOVE AFFAIR.

The story of a Cornish love affair was told when the Under-Sheriff for Cornwall held an inquiry at Camborne that a jury might assess damages against Stanley Trevelyan, a steamer, employed on the West Coast of Africa, a son of Capt. W. Trevelyan, of Barnehouse, near Redruth, for breach of promise of marriage with Hilda V. Thomas, of Tuckmill, for whom judgment had been obtained by her mother, Miss Thomas being a minor. Defendant did not appear, and was represented by Mr. W. Howe. Miss Thomas (who was present with her mother) was represented by Mr. C. V. Thomas. Mr. Thomas stated that defendant was a mining engineer, and at the time the engagement was made was employed in India. He had been at present defendant was in the employ of a company on the West Coast of Africa. The engagement took place about Feb. of last year, and from that time until Oct. 28 of that year there ensued the usual correspondence, but he intended to spare feelings by not reading them. Their idea was not to lampoon the man or hold him up to ridicule, but only to show there should be punishment for breach of the engagement.

## The Breaking-off.

The letter that was received on Oct. 28, 1907, was of the same affectionate character as the ones previously sent, but the following one, sent from Hemballi Mines, India, and dated Nov. 28, 1907, was this:—

I want to tell you that I have ceased to care for you. I am only fair to you as well as myself that a man's opinion should be at an end. You will probably think me a brute, and for this I shall be sorry. I should like for you to send my jewellery to my sister Little at Probus. Everything else we need not bother about, as I have accepted presents from you.

When that letter arrived, Mr. Thomas continued, defendant was married to another. That letter was the first intimation that he did not care for Miss Thomas, and there was not a single word of any attempt to excuse his conduct. Having regard to the fact that he had been engaged since the February of that year, one would have thought that he might have done something better than write such a letter. It was not for him (Mr. Thomas) to say whether defendant's description of what Miss Thomas would think of him was right or not. His course of conduct was such, to say the least, that the lady was entitled to receive some explanation.

## No Explanation.

He asked the jury to assess damages that should not display vindictiveness or revenge. Miss Thomas was quite right in carrying the matter into the courts. Was she to remain under the stigma that it might be her own fault that the engagement had come to an end? In the absence of some explanation, some letter of apology, painful as it was for her, there was no other course open to her but to secure judgment against defendant. He (Mr. Thomas) wrote defendant on Dec. 27 last as to what proposals he wished to make, pointing out that the girl had left her employment through his overtures to the mother, and remarking that his expression about her thinking him a brute was not far removed from what anybody would think who knew the facts. If any reply had come from him which was at all satisfactory, if he had said it was through no fault of plaintiff, and was through his own fault and circumstances, then a writ would not have been issued. But nothing came from defendant. Since the issue of the writ he had been back from India, but did nothing when he received the statement of claim, and left the country. Defendant did not appear, and judgment went by default. The jury awarded plaintiff £150 damages.

## £500 DAMAGES.

## EASTERN MERCHANT'S BREACH OF PROMISE.

Heavy damages were awarded to the plaintiff in a breach of promise action heard at Aberdeen. Miss Marion Reid, employed in the Aberdeen Post Office, claimed £1,000 from Mr. Theo. Reid, a merchant of Singapore, and after a long hearing the Sheriff awarded £500. Defendant pleaded that the engagement was broken off by mutual consent on account of the risk to plaintiff's health in going to a hot climate. This was denied by Miss Reid, who, in the course of her evidence, said she was 27 years old and had known defendant 17 years. They became engaged on May 15, 1902. Defendant went abroad in September, 1902, and there had been a correspondence between them until the end of April of this year. During that time she had received in all—ABOUT 300 LETTERS

## IN MALE ATTIRE.

## BLUSHING GIRL AT THE POLICE COURT.

A surprise was in store for the railway officials at Stonehaven, Kincardineshire on the arrival of the last train of the day from Edinburgh. One of the passengers inquired the way to "Kincardineshire," and consequently attracted more than ordinary attention. A closer glance convinced the officials that the inquirer was a girl dressed in boy's clothing, and a quarter of a million subscribers, and the subscriptions were at the rate of a shilling a month. The grievance which had arisen, said counsel, was that a number of the subscribers found when they became entitled to sick benefits they could not get them. When their solicitor applied to the solicitor whose name appeared on the documents of this body or society as to how it was constituted, and who were the responsible persons who held the money, he was positively refused all information. The only information they had been able to get was from its advertisements and circulars that Mr. Trathen was manager and Mr. Smith the secretary. There were three other persons, who were described as a committee of inspection.

## An Actuary's Report.

Agnes Wightman blushed when she was ushered into the Glasgow Police Court, yesterday. She was dressed in a boy's suit, over which she wore an sister. She is a pretty girl of 15, but her looks had been shorn, and she might easily have been mistaken for a boy. She appeared on the double charge of having been found masquerading in boy's clothes and with having stolen £5 and a gold watch. Her sister was buttoned to the foot, and when asked to open her coat she positively refused. "Show us your trousers," demanded the presiding magistrate; but he could not prevail upon her to do so.

## Placed on Probation.

She admitted she had been masquerading for some time in her guise. She had made quite a long tour in Scotland. In the absence of her mistress from the house where she was employed in Glasgow, she took all the spare money and the gold watch. She prevailed upon a hairdresser to crop her like a boy, and with the money she procured the suit. Making a quick change on the stairs, Agnes called forth to the world, determined to throw over her feminine attire for ever.

She admitted that her new clothes were more cosy, and that she found the pockets a luxury. She visited Edinburgh, Dundee, and Stonehaven, and it was only when she had nowhere to sleep that she admitted to the police that she belonged to the fair sex. The magistrate took a lenient view of her offence, and plaintiff was ordered to be deprived of her knicker suit and to go on probation for six months.

## WIRELESS MESSAGES.

NEW STATION OPENED BY POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, Postmaster-General, opened the new Post Office wireless station at Bolt Head, Devonshire. Mr. Buxton said he believed there was a great future for wireless telegraphy, not only in the Post Office, and for communicating with ships, but as applied to other forms of commercial industry. The Post Office always desired to be in the forefront in matters affecting communication of this sort. Messages were exchanged with the Channel Islands and Ushant. This station will be able to communicate in the English Channel with any ship which is fitted with an installation for a window-cleaner and a stoker for an interior purpose. The Post Office said a window-cleaner and a stoker were as much entitled to the relief of this court as anybody else.

## Receipt of Appreciation.

Mr. Terrell said the association constituted a perfectly honest and straightforward attempt on the part of trade unionists in the country to obtain for their members great advantages for the very smallest contribution. The action, he added, was an attempt to wreck the association, not to protect any right, but for ulterior purposes. His lordship said this affair, he did not know what to call it—he had been carried on as if it were the business of a friendly society. They had paid salaries to officers, and had paid commissions to agents, and large sums of money in advertisements. None of these objects were among the objects for which the 200,000 or 300,000 working men had subscribed their money. That seemed to be in itself sufficient to appoint a receiver, and he made an order accordingly.

## A CHANNEL TRAGEDY.

AGENT-GENERAL FALLS FROM A STEAMER.

The Hon. Alf. Dobson, Agent-General in London for Tasmania, who was a passenger by the Boulogne mail packet Victoria last Saturday evening, fell overboard when the vessel was about two miles off Folkestone. The steamer was hove to at once, but all

## "ONE AND ALL."

## AN APPLICATION IN CHANCERY.

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## ABOUT 300 LETTERS

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## OUR OMNIBUS.

## THE CONDUCTOR.

Punctual to the cattle show at the Smithfield Club at the Agricultural Hall, a appears in Mr. Wm. Devereux's new play, "Henry of Navarre."

A quaint story reaches me of Mr. Michael Manning, commonly known as "Mick," a highly eccentric Irish theatrical manager, who has just joined the majority. Mick, like all of his calling, knew the value of advertisements, and used his opportunities to get them gratis. On one occasion while on tour with his company and arriving by boat at Bristol he noticed, on landing, a number of pigs being driven along the quays. Making friendly acquaintance over a glass with the pig driver, Manning, producing a paste pot and placards, stuck one on the back of each of the herd of swine, and so announced, in a way as attractive as it was original, the opening night of his engagement.

About bagpipes. This instrument of torture to all save Scottish ears was in use at least 4,000 years ago. This is proven past question by a statement made last week by Professor Garstang in addressing the Asiatic Society. As the result of excavations made in Asia Minor, the land of the Hittites named, with Hittites and others, among the foes of Israel in the Old Testament, sculptures have been unearthed giving a representation of a man playing the bagpipes, and having for his musical fellow-player another person evidently accompanying him on the banjo. It is the old, old story of nothing new under the sun.

A correspondent writing me regarding my statement last week that Ristori appeared as Mary in Schiller's play of "Mary Stuart," says when he saw the great Italian actress she enacted Elizabeth. His memory is right, but so is mine; for it was Ristori's custom to alternate the characters of the rival Queens.

## PIPER PAN.



Sir Edward Elgar's name has been in every one's mouth this week, and many people are saying that his new symphony indicates grand possibilities of what he might do as an operatic composer. I believe the distinguished musician has already such a work under consideration, but it would necessarily be some time before he could seriously devote himself to its composition. The arduous application entailed in writing and scoring his splendid symphony has been great, and Sir Edward will need considerable rest before attacking another big work.

By the bye, I am pleased to learn that Dr. E. W. Naylor's new English opera, "The Angelus," is to be produced during the second week of the forthcoming season at Covent Garden. Most of my readers will remember that "The Angelus" won the £100 prize offered by Messrs. Ricordi for the best opera by a British composer. The competition also promised a performance of the successful work at Covent Garden. In olden times the promise would, of course, have been fulfilled, but the production would in all probability have been relegated to one representation at the far end of the season. The present favourable aspect of English music has brought about an agreeable change, and Dr. Naylor's opera will have a chance of several representations should it achieve the success anticipated for it.

A most interesting debutante in this winter's production of "Peter Pan" will be Miss Marjorie Moore, a daughter of Miss Bertha Moore, the well-known concert vocalist. I believe that Miss Marjorie is the first of the younger generation of the Moore family to take up professional life. She is charmingly pretty, possesses a beautiful voice, and is still in her teens. These qualifications, in conjunction with hereditary talent, she probably inherits from her accomplished mother and her famous aunts, the Misses Eva, Decima, and Jessie Moore, ought to ensure a successful career for the young lady.

I am glad to see that Mr. Isidore de Lara's "Sanga" has been produced at the Opéra Comique, Paris. The opera was cordially received on its production at Nice two years ago, but no London manager has thought it worth his while to perform it here, although Mr. de Lara had several other operas played at Covent Garden. He will score by the Paris performance, as his name will be set down in musical history as the first English composer who has been paid the notable compliment of having an opera mounted at the Opéra Comique. For, in spite of his foreign name, Mr. de Lara was born in England and studied music at the Guildhall School of Music.

But, what is more, Milton, though he never set himself to write a play, wrote masques, which is the drama's "equivalent for all acting purposes, as proven to us by the Tudor dramatist, 'Comus,' played at Ludlow Castle by the Earl of Bridgewater's sons, Lord Brackley and his brother Thomas, and his daughter, Lady Alice Egerton, was written by request of its famous author's friend, Henry Lawes, the composer, really as a libretto for his music accompanying the scenes of 'Comus.' Milton also wrote a second masque entitled 'Arcades,' which was performed before the Dowager Countess of Derby at Harlefield. An interesting fact with reference to the poet is that, while in Italy he met and found a friend in the famous Galileo.

From all accounts it appears that the era for German opera is rapidly declining in America, but I do not think it is in similar case in London, anyhow, not when it is given in the vernacular; for I am informed that there has been a tremendous rush to book seats for the special Wagner performance in English at Covent Garden next month. In fact all, the balcony and amphitheatre stalls for the three series are already sold.

Dr. Hans Richter, with his aides-de-camp, Mr. Percy Pitt and Herr Kreus, is busy with rehearsals of the "Ring." It is a strenuous task to drill the choristers, many of them novices, in both the vocal and stage parts, and the five or six weeks allowed for the work will be none too many. But opera-goers know well

what Dr. Richter and his experienced

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Miss Julia Neilson, happily restored in health, will at last make co-workers can accomplish, and I ex-

pect that the chorus will sing and act well in addition to having young, fresh voices.

I hear that the Mendelssohn Choir, of Toronto, will probably visit London next year. The organisation comprises 225 voices, and it is said their singing is equal to that of our famous Shemeld Choir. The conductor, Dr. Vogt, arranges the choir in an original manner, but I should think with excellent results. He places each section in rows right across the platform, instead of sopranos and tenors on one side, and contraltos and basses on the other.

## WILL WORKMAN.



As I anticipated, the Appeal Court's decision that compulsion of trades unionists to support M.P.s to whom they are opposed in politics is illegal, because contrary to public policy, has roused the indignation of all the M.P.s concerned, and has been unanimously condemned by the organs of the Socialist Labour party. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., the astute generalissimo of the forces of Socialism, whose ammunition has for years been provided almost entirely out of funds provided by Tory, Liberal, and a smaller percentage of Socialist trades unionists, heads his worthy tirade, "Chaining the Trades Unions," and begins with the most inaccurate statement that, "The Court of Appeal has decided that a trade union must not meddle in politics." It is, of course, has done nothing of the kind; all it has done is to prevent a trade union using money of Liberal and Tory members to propagate Socialism or Liberalism to which they are opposed.

The fact of the matter is that the German figures are more reliable than ours, especially since September, 1906, as anyone can see by turning up the "Labour Gazette," for November, 1906, and why their returns show three times less unemployment than ours is simply because there is three times less of it. Thanks to Bismarck, employment is steadier, because of the security to the workers of the home market. The "Handbook's" argument that German industries go on short time rather than throw men out of work while ours stop the men out of work fall time with a smaller staff is proved to be rubbish by the history of the great coal and textile industries, both of whom adopt the policy of working short time instead of stopping the workers, and the same is true of many other industries.

A typical sample of Socialist exaggeration was promptly nailed to the coupler last Wednesday by "The Glasgow Herald." Mr. Keir Hardie, in introducing his "Unemployed Act" last Tuesday night, declared that in Glasgow "every night thousands of men were lining the streets in the neighbourhood of the police offices waiting to occupy the cells in which there were no prisoners," only to be told by "The Glasgow Herald" that this statement "is sheer exaggeration. The applicants vary with the weather, the highest number accommodated being 100, the average about 50. Some nights there may be groups numbering from 20 to 40, and stragglers bringing up the average to 50. Even the Salvation Army shelters never have such numbers of applicants—where, besides free bed, they get free supper and breakfast. At present their accommodation is not sufficient, an average of 80 to 90 being turned away." This proves how reckless even Keir Hardie can be in dealing with facts which can be so easily proved, and of such exaggerations as is the case for Socialist made.

Mr. Ben Tillet, in "Justice," waxed sarcastic over the decision at the expense of the "Temperance-cum-Labour party," as he facetiously describes Farnsby's brigade. He tells us that it has raised "another unemployed problem: the whole trade union movement will be convinced for 30 men, menaced with unemployment, although the same movement cannot be stirred to help 10,000,000 destitutes—not in Parliament." I suppose this is an evidence of the way these world-reformers love each other. Unfortunately for the credit of the Labour party, Tillet's accusation, that these 30 statesmen (?) of the Labour party who procrastinated over the hungry unemployed will show another front and intense activity now that their bread, butter and other things are threatened, is all too true, as is shown by the numerous screeds in the various Socialist journals. From abuse of the judges, to the vilification of Mr. Osborne, they allow their anger to run riot, and thus betray the vitalness of the injury to Socialist compulsory appropriation of anti-Socialist members' funds. Happily the louder they squeal, the more just becomes the decision.

Leaflet 103 of the F.T.U. deals with the slate trade. It begins with the significant admission that we have built less houses during the last few years, which proves that our population is not increasing with the times, or our people are not able to pay the increasing rents caused by the increasing rates to pay for Municipal Socialism. Then we are told that our production of slate in 1906 was 450,000 tons, imports 40,000 tons and exports 20,000 tons. What we are not told is that in 1907, out of a value of £151,100 of slate imported £115,700 came from protected markets, 217,400 from neutral markets, and none from our Empire, so that, of the labour displaced by these imports nearly all of it was given to protected markets. Of a value of £152,400 exported slate, 268,000 went to protected markets, 43,000 to neutral markets, and 238,400 to British Imperial markets, so that almost the whole of our exports to the Empire were required to pay for the excess imports from protected markets. If Tariff Reform gave us equal trade with protected markets, we could employ 200 more slate quarries.

Will the F.T.U. statistical secretary tell us why on leaflet 127 they give the imports here, and differentiate between the trade done with foreign countries and the Empire, and yet in leaflets 88 and 115 not a word is said about imports, and the destinations of our glassware and machinery are not named? Will he tell us why, if it is satisfactory to know that our exports of machinery are so much greater than our imports; and why, if the fact that we are gaining, if only slightly, in exports, by comparison with imports of glassware, Tariff Reform, by securing our home markets and compelling better treatment of all our manufactures in protected markets, would not greatly increase the production of all our industries?

At last I have got Mr. Mead's reply to Mr. Begley. He says he is willing to sacrifice political con-

sistency to the furtherance of the interest of his shareholders. Of course, but how about sticking fast to Free Trade? Evidently that does not apply to chemicals; then why to anything else?

I am still awaiting Mr. Robertson's reply to "Numericus."

The question of comparative employment in the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States of America is very much to the fore just now. From the Free Trade point of view it contains the tacit admission that if our competitors' returns can be proved to be much lower than ours, then it is a strong argument for Tariff Reform. On page 65 of the F.T.U. Handbook we are told: "It is true that the percentages returned as unemployed by the German trades unions which make returns are low." On leaflet No. 102 of the same amusing organisation we read the following:

Per 1,000 Trades Unionists.  
1905 1906 1907  
British Unemployment 55 41 45  
German Unemployment 15 15 15

I may add that these figures are slightly different to those given in the "Labour Gazette," but not so much as to make any material difference.

True, after making these statements, they go on to attempt to discount the difference of three to one which those figures give to Germany. They tell us "the trades unions concerned differ in each country. Textile trades, which count for much with us, are very inadequately represented in the German returns," etc. To show how untrue this is, let anyone take the last issue of the "Labour Gazette," and they will find that our 591,000 trades unionists are taken from miscellaneous and eight other trades while of the 1,273,000 German trades unionists 469,000 belong to miscellaneous trades, and about 804,000 to the six principal unions, and, more significantly still, coal mining, engineering, metal trades, printing, and wood working are given in both countries. Out of about 1,500,000 textile operatives our returns include 41,300, and the F.T.U. talks about "very inadequate representation" of German textiles in their returns!

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## CLERIC AND WOMAN.

## CONSTABLE'S SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

A sensational case was heard at Cleric when Ellen White, 33, was charged with unlawfully wandering in Marlborough-nd. lane, Roath Park, and behaving improperly with Edwd. Rhodes, 42, a man of most respectable appearance, with a "top-hat" in his hand, who was charged with aiding and abetting.—Mr. G. F. Forsdike defended.—P.C. Gurney deposed that on the previous night he saw prisoners conversing in Marlborough-nd., and afterwards saw them in Blenheim-nd. Witness explained that he was a police-constable. The male prisoner struggled to get away, and said, "Look at my position." Witness said, "You will have to come to the police station," and accused replied, "Where are the witnesses? It is only your word against mine. Do let me go." In spite of the male prisoner's continued struggles witness got the pair into the road.

## No Mistake.

—In answer to Mr. Forsdike, witness was certain he had not made a mistake, nor had he arrived at erroneous deductions.—Defendant said he had only been one night in the city, and he asked witness to go and see his friend, and ask him to get a doctor.—Mr. Forsdike: Did he say he was a clergyman of the Church of England? At the corner of the lane.—Did he say that, however innocent he might be, it would be a serious matter for him as a minister of the Church of England? No, sir.—Did he give you the sense of what I say? What did he say on the particular subject? He said, "Look at my position." Did the woman make any reply? She looked on and hadn't much to say.—Defendant gave his evidence in a manner indicative of intense sincerity and earnestness of feeling. He said he was a clergyman, and broke his journey at Cardiff to spend a fortnight with a friend and his mother-in-law.—Defendant went to to say that at fifteen or seventeen minutes past seven on the previous night, whilst Mr. Bustin was at tea, and at his suggestion, he (witness) went for a walk in the direction of Blenheim-nd.—Mr. Forsdike: It is suggested you spoke to the woman in Marlborough-nd.—Defendant (emphatically): I did not.—It is suggested that you spoke to her and walked with her up the lane? I did not.—When you turned into Blenheim-nd., had you seen the woman? No; I saw lights in the Claude Hotel, but I didn't want light. I wanted to go into the fields.

## An Appeal For Assistance.

Seeing a little head up the lane I thought it would lead me further up Marlborough-nd., but when I passed the head I found it did not.—How far had you gone up the lane before you saw the woman? About 20 yards, nearly to the first bend.—You saw the woman in front of you? Yes.—How far from you? Perhaps, 10 yards.—I suppose you walked at a sharp pace? At a good pace; I generally do.—And overtook her? Yes.—What happened? She asked for assistance, and looking at her and seeing her wretched condition, I asked, "Have you any work?" I thought, perhaps, she was a charwoman. She said she had done only a little work for some time, that it was not sufficient, and that she was badly off, and I gave her no money. Is that conversation all that took place? All—until I was accosted by the man in plain clothes.—After arrest you asked to see a doctor? Yes, five or six times. I earnestly pleaded for a doctor. It was the only thing I could do.—To clear you or prove it? Yes, exactly. I said I would pay for a doctor, and then I remarked, "Watch my friend, Mr. Bustin."—The Clerk: You were an innocent man, and the woman was innocent, and don't you think you should have at once appealed to her? I didn't think so—it was a fearful charge! A foul and a grave charge. It never dawned upon me to appeal to the woman.—You had no idea of the character of the woman? No, I only thought that she was poor.—The Bench decided to convict both defendants, and impose a fine of 10s. and costs, or 16 days.—Rhodes asked if he could give notice of appeal.—Mr. Forsdike said he would deal with it.

## MRS. MAYBRICK AT LAW.

## ONE WINS AN ESTATE WORTH \$500,000.

Mrs. Florence Maybrick and her mother, Baroness von Roque, have won their suit at Richmond, Virginia, to recover 2,500,000 acres of land in Virginia, worth \$500,000. This land was inherited from Baroness von Roque's first husband. It is alleged that after Mrs. Maybrick's arrest on the charge of poisoning her husband, Mr. David Armstrong, her American lawyer, dealt improperly with the estate. Mrs. Maybrick claimed that she signed a document under the impression that it disposed of only a part of the estate, whereas the lawyer claimed that all the property had been sold to him for \$20,000.—The decision of the court at Richmond, Virginia, also instructs Mr. Armstrong to render an account of the administration of the estate to Mrs. Maybrick and her mother. The case has been pending for 20 years. It is expected that an appeal will be lodged, and the case carried to the Federal Supreme Court.

## A FAMOUS TRIAL.

It will be remembered that Mrs. Maybrick was on Aug. 7, 1892, sentenced to death for murdering her husband, Jas. Maybrick, at Aigburth by poison. The trial was held at Liverpool before Justice Stephen. The sentence of death was subsequently commuted to penal servitude for life. Mrs. Maybrick was released from prison last year.

## THE GUN CLUB.

There was a good muster yesterday at the Gun Club, when a field of 100 subscribed to a £5 handicap, with £10 added. Mr. Vernon Barker (20 yards) won with a run of 10'. Mr. H. J. Roberts and Mr. Tansall were the last to miss. The pool amounted to £40.

**Memory Cross Cup.**—Immediately after, a competition was held in which 100 shot putters, or will be sent post free on receipt of £1 by the People's Fund, 226, Finsbury Avenue, London, E.C. 2.

## PREFERRED DEATH.

## RECOMMENDATION OF MERCY REJECTED.

For the murder of Mrs. Frances Elizabeth Denton, of Isleworth, on Oct. 31, Daniel Burke, 45, labourer, was sentenced to death by Justice Sutton at the Central Criminal Court. The jury strongly recommended him to mercy. The story—a tragic and sordid one—was told by Mr. Muir.—The murdered woman was the wife of



DANIEL BURKE.

an engine-driver on a steam tug, and had been married 1½ years, there being five children. Prisoner made her acquaintance three years ago. Their relations were most intimate, but the husband was ignorant of it until 18 months ago.

**Early Morning Murder.**—A Five Miles' Handicap was decided by the Highgate H. from the Bull and Bush at Hendon. Fifty-one of the 57 entrants started, and left on Oct. 15. Prisoner continued to visit her, and was with her on the night or early morning of the murder. He was seen leaving the house about 10 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 31. A short time afterwards one of the woman's little daughters drew the attention of a neighbour, Mrs. Thornton, who went into the house, and found Mrs. Denton lying on her back on the floor of the front room, bleeding from a wound in the throat. A carving-knife covered with blood was found in a drawer. The woman was taken to the hospital, paralysed, set in, and she died from a broken neck some time afterwards.—The husband of the dead woman, Joseph Wm. Denton, of Napier-nd., Isleworth, a fresh-complexioned, curly-headed man, approaching middle-age, told the Court how when he first heard of the relations between his wife and prisoner 18 months ago, he met the latter outside the Red Lion and knocked him down.

**A Broken Promise.**—Prisoner promised to cease his visits, but did not keep the promise. Witness mentioned him several times afterwards, and was summoned at Brentford once for "paying him in the street." Burke now told the Court that he had suffered from a disease on the brain and had been addicted to drink ever since he was a youth. Describing his relationship with deceased, Burke said, with a tremor in his voice, "There could not have been two more loving couples than we were."

**Loved Her Too Well.**—She wanted me to go and live with her altogether."—Previous to this



JOSEPH WM. DENTON.

"quarrel," he was asked, "had you ever had any quarrel with her?"—"Never; I loved her too well," was the reply.—Proceeding, Burke told of the woman's defiance of his wish that she should not go to a certain house. She rushed across the room, and he grabbed at her with both hands, catching her by the throat. Burke described in detail the struggle which followed, as related by him to the police. "I did not know what I was doing," he said. "I stopped and knelt down and kissed her twice, and then went and got my hat and coat and went out. I was like a man on live wire all the time." Burke described the slow, fast pace and the slow. Mitchell was first man home.

**United H.**—This club decided a 5½ miles' handicap in the neighbourhood of Totteridge and Barnet. Result: J. Armstrong, 1 min. 30 sec. start, 1; J. Warner, 2 min. 20 sec. start, 2; J. W. Davis, 3 min. 20 sec. start, 3; W. Woodford, 3 min. 20 sec. start, 4; J. A. Glazier, 3 min. 20 sec. start, 5; J. E. Rusell, 3 min. 20 sec. start, 6; J. H. Lee, 3 min. 20 sec. start, 7; J. C. Ruffell took the first loser's prize, and A. Morris the Novices'.

**ESSEX BEAGLES.**—In an inter-club race over 2½ miles, Cambridge Town and County H. beat the Essex Beagles by 15 points to 21. A splendid race home resulted in A. E. Wood, Essex Beagles, winning from G. F. Page, Cambridge Town and County, 2 min. 20 sec. start, 1; H. G. Cooke, 2 min. 20 sec. start, 2; A. E. Wood, 3 min. 20 sec. start, 3; G. F. Page, 3 min. 20 sec. start, 4; J. G. Studds, 3 min. 20 sec. start, 5; J. E. Rusell, 3 min. 20 sec. start, 6; J. H. Lee, 3 min. 20 sec. start, 7; J. C. Ruffell took the first loser's prize, and A. Morris the Novices'.

**LEAGUE H.**—Five Miles' Handicap was decided by the Highgate H. from the Bull and Bush at Hendon. The Green Man at Blackheath, C. A. Glazier led at the start, but was passed by H. E. J. Southall at the Plough, the latter maintaining the lead and running by about 10 yards. F. J. Southall, time 3 min. 20 sec. start, 1; H. E. J. Southall, time 3 min. 20 sec. start, 2; C. A. Glazier, 3 min. 20 sec. start, 3; C. M. Sampson, 3 min. 20 sec. start, 4.

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**A FAMOUS TRIAL.**—

After an absence of ten minutes the jury returned with a verdict of wilful murder against prisoner.—After the sentence of death was pronounced, Burke said: "I am sentenced to death, and I hope the children will forgive me taking their mother away from them. They want a mother's care, and I hope Almighty God will forgive me taking her away from them. I don't want you to forward the recommendation to mercy, as I prefer death to imprisonment, — Judge, Certainly, I shall forward it."

Prisoner: I hope not; I do not require it, as I prefer death to prison.

I hope her husband the next time he goes on a tug will fall off and be drowned.

**HERNE HILL H.**—At Kirham the Herne Hill Harriers decided a 4 miles walking handicap. E. J. Webb, the amateur seven miles champion, started, and won with a time of 88'. Placings: W. H. Owen, 2nd; E. J. Webb, 3rd; G. A. Smith, 4th; G. A. Smith, 5th; W. H. Owen, 6th; G. A. Smith, 7th; G. A. Smith, 8th; G. A. Smith, 9th; G. A. Smith, 10th; G. A. Smith, 11th; G. A. Smith, 12th; G. A. Smith, 13th; G. A. Smith, 14th; G. A. Smith, 15th; G. A. Smith, 16th; G. A. Smith, 17th; G. A. Smith, 18th; G. A. Smith, 19th; G. A. Smith, 20th; G. A. Smith, 21st; G. A. Smith, 22nd; G. A. Smith, 23rd; G. A. Smith, 24th; G. A. Smith, 25th; G. A. Smith, 26th; G. A. Smith, 27th; G. A. Smith, 28th; G. A. Smith, 29th; G. A. Smith, 30th; G. A. Smith, 31st; G. A. Smith, 32nd; G. A. Smith, 33rd; G. A. Smith, 34th; G. A. Smith, 35th; G. A. Smith, 36th; G. A. Smith, 37th; G. A. Smith, 38th; G. A. Smith, 39th; G. A. Smith, 40th; G. A. Smith, 41st; G. A. Smith, 42nd; G. A. Smith, 43rd; G. A. Smith, 44th; G. A. 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# IN THE COURTS YESTERDAY.

## STORIES TOLD TO MAGISTRATES AND CORONERS.

### COURT OF APPEAL.

**HORSHAM MOTOR FATALITY.** Before Justices Darling, Philimore and Walton on the appeal of Harold Burnett Gylee from a conviction recorded against him at the Lewes Assizes by Justice Grantham was heard. Accused, who is an accountant in the employ of the Minerva Motor Co., and lives at Clapham, was sentenced to three months in the second division for the manslaughter of a girl named Denham, near Horsham, in August.—Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., for appellant, said accused was travelling in a car with three ladies from London to Worthing, and about five miles from Horsham they saw approaching them a man named Denman, who was riding a cycle, his sister balancing herself upon the step of the machine. A moment afterwards the girl was killed, and the whole question was—how did the girl meet her death? Gylee stated that he thought the cyclist was going to turn into the same road as he was intending to traverse, and it was admitted by Denman that he tried to cross in front of the car.—The grounds for the appeal were that the defence was not put to the jury adequately in summing up; that a point of law was not stated to the jury; and that the admissibility of certain evidence was questioned. Counsel also said it was contended that the girl caught her skirt in the wheel of the cycle, and that caused the accident.—Appeal dismissed.

### GUINEA.

**A COMMERCIAL CHARGED.** A scene outside "Dirty Dick's" was described where Chas. Walton, 37, commercial traveller, of Old Ford, was charged with being drunk at Bishopsgate-st., and further with assaulting Mr. Appleby O'Han.—P.C. 294 said he saw a large crowd assembled outside "Dirty Dick's" public house in Bishopsgate-st., on Friday evening. Pushing his way through the crowd defendant, who was drunk, having an altercation with four or five men. He refused to go away, and when witness was about to "move" him he was rushed at Mr. Appleby O'Han, striking him in the mouth. A scuffle ensued, and witness had to take accused into custody.—Accused said that, as for striking the man he did not see how he could, as he had a poisoned thumb on one hand and two dummies on the other.—Alderman: Is prosecutor here?—Accused: No; I told him he need not attend.—Fined 10s. and 7s. 6d. for the doctor's fee.

### OLD BAILEY.

#### "THE OLD, OLD STORY."

"Whenever a person is caught running away from the scene of a robbery his cry is, 'I am not the thief; I am running to catch him!' This is the old, old story—in fact it has been heard for the past 400 years," were the observations of the Recorder (Sir Forrest Fulton) when Chas. Hill, a dock labour, stood convicted of being concerned with three other men (not in custody) in a robbery with violence on a Swedish sailor, Anton Olika, and stealing from him 8s. The robbery took place at 1.45 a.m. at Limehouse. Hill ran away.

**ROBBERY OF A COUPLE.** in trying to escape. He said, hearing the police whistle, he was taking up the chase after the thieves, but two police officers who had witnessed the occurrence positively identified him as one of the sailor's assailants.—Det.-supt. Lee said Hill was one of a gang of thieves who infested the neighbourhood of the docks. Women first decoyed drunken sailors in certain houses, and the gang afterwards waylaid and robbed them.—Hill: I am innocent of this charge, my lord.—Judge: But the jury think differently.—Twelve months.

### SOW-STREET.

#### ALLEGED FRAUD AT THE LYCEUM.

A singular case came before Mr. Bennett, H. Watson, of Sawyer-st., New Kent-rd., being charged on remand with attempting to obtain money by false pretences.—Prisoner represented to Mr. Carpenter, of the Lyceum Theatre, that he had been given an engagement by the manager of the Opera House at Northampton to go on tour in a play called "The Nameless Child." He asked Mr. Carpenter to advance him 12s. 6d. to enable him to take his boots out of pawn and travel to Northampton. Mr. Carpenter ascertained by telephone that there was no truth in prisoner's story, and gave him into custody.—Accused committed for trial.

### WESTMINSTER.

**GAS COLLECTOR'S DOWNFALL.** Distressing statements were made when H. J. Tomlinson, gas collector for the Willesden District of the Gas Light and Coke Co., surrendered to bail to answer charges of embezzlement. The original charge on which defendant was arrested was one of falsification of accounts, but Mr. Humphreys, solicitor for the prosecution, said the minor offence only would be proceeded with, so that it could be disposed of summarily. Defendant's salary was £250 a year. Mr. Humphreys said the directors were aware of circumstances that justified him in taking the unusual course of not pressing the charge.—Dr. D. Y. Clarke, of Willesden, deposed that defendant had been suffering from nervous breakdown.

—Mr. J. Furniss, J.P., and many other well-known residents of Willesden and neighbourhood, testified to the high character defendant had borne for many years.—Mr. Pierron said defendant was a married man with a family. Over £25,000 a year had passed through his hands. He had been foolish enough to borrow money lately, making his account straight at the end of the quarter. This folly had ruined him. He forfeited character, a pension—nearly due of £200 a year, and a sum of £200, which he had paid into a guar-

ante fund. He asked that defendant might have a chance of retrieving his character.—Mr. H. Smith thought he was justified in accepting defendant's recognisance to come up for judgment if called upon.—Mr. Pierron at once handed the £75 belonging to the company to their representative.—Mr. Humphreys accepted it as it was the shareholders' money.

### THAMES.

**HUSBAND'S BRUTAL ACT.** A month's hard labour, without the option of a fine, was the sentence passed on Edwd. David Overbury, 34, of Jonson-st., for assaulting his wife Hannah.—Prosecutor said that on Friday evening, when they saw approaching them a man named Denman, who was riding a cycle, his sister balancing herself upon the step of the machine. A moment afterwards the girl was killed, and the whole question was—how did the girl meet her death? Gylee stated that he thought the cyclist was going to turn into the same road as he was intending to traverse, and it was admitted by Denman that he tried to cross in front of the car.—The grounds for the appeal were that the defence was not put to the jury adequately in summing up; that a point of law was not stated to the jury; and that the admissibility of certain evidence was questioned. Counsel also said it was contended that the girl caught her skirt in the wheel of the cycle, and that caused the accident.—Appeal dismissed.

### MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

**LADY CHARGED AND FINED.** Mrs. Lydia Gooch, 38, well-dressed and giving an address in Gower-st., surrendered to her recognisances accused of having been drunk and disorderly in Charing Cross-rd. at about 1 a.m. on Saturday Dec. 5.—P.C. Woodward's evidence was that he had seen the lady considerably the worse for liquor. She spoke to two gentlemen who were together, and who represented her conduct. She was then taken in charge, and found to have a bottle containing brandy in her possession.—Mr. P. H. in defence, said the charge was emphatically denied; as Mrs. Gooch declared she had had no alcohol that day. The brandy she had in her possession was handed her by her husband, a medical student's coach, to take home, as she had been medically advised to take it. He had been detained at his office in Gower-st., and asked her to meet him outside the Ritz Hotel, Piccadilly, with a view to going home to Kensington by cab. She was arrested on her way to the Ritz, the gentlemen mentioned having spoken to her, not her to them.—Dr. McCarthy, of Gower-st., spoke to having attended Mrs. Gooch, who was nervous and excitable and otherwise unwell for about six months. He had prescribed a mixture containing chloroform and morphine, and ordered her to take brandy.—Mr. Mead having heard evidence at great length, fined Mrs. Gooch 4s., with £10. costs.

### MARYLEBONE.

**INSURANCE AGENT'S FRAUD.** Marriage with a widow having eight children was attributed to be largely responsible for the appearance of Louis Augustus Greenwood, 25, an insurance agent, of Crofton-nd., Camberwell, who pleaded guilty to obtaining 2s. 6d. by false pretences from Rose Dickinson.—Mr. David Minimo, prosecuting, said that accused was in the possession of house-breaking implements by night.—P.C. Yendell said he saw prisoner letering in Somers-st. at 11.30 the previous night. When accused observed him he walked away. At 12.15 witness again observed prisoner. An hour later the officer saw him going into Somers-st., so he concealed himself and kept watch. Then he lost sight of prisoner. Having got assistance the areas of the houses were searched, and accused was found in that of No. 1. Asked what he was doing there prisoner replied, "I'm here to break in, of course. You gave me a good chance to get in." Accused having been induced to climb over the railings into the street, he was arrested. On the way to the station prisoner said he did not know there were shutters on the other side of the windows of the house. At the station accused produced a "jemmy," waz taper, key, and chisel.—Remanded.

### WEST LONDON.

**AT A SUFFRAGISTS' FLAT.** In a charge against Thos. Kelly, 39, of being in the unlawful possession of a quantity of ladies' clothing and some articles of jewellery, supposed to be stolen, P.C. Taunton stated that he saw prisoner on Friday evening staggering along Bayonne-nd., Fulham. He was shouting, and witness requested him to keep quiet. He then noticed that the man was carrying a bundle under his arm, and that a "Votes for Women" badge was protruding from the parcel. Witness said he would take him into custody, whereupon accused struck him in the mouth. Witness closed with him, but he broke away and kicked him on the thigh.—Assistance arrived, and with some difficulty accused was taken to the station.—Insp. Barmey said on Thursday there was a burglary at a flat in Greyhound-mansions, Lillie-nd., and there was reason to believe that the clothing found on prisoner was part of the stolen property. The flat, added the inspector, was found on fire.—Remanded.

### SOUTH-WESTERN.

**IMPROPER PHOTOGRAPHS.** For the sixth occasion Mr. De Grey resumed the hearing of the summons against Hermann Karl Wilhelm Erdmann, trading as Erdmann and Schanz, photographic publisher, 109, Bedford-hill, Balmham, alleging he had sent postal packets containing improper portraits through the post.—It was stated that the prosecution was taken mainly to safeguard the morals of the postal officials.—Mr. Stroud supported the summons and Mr. Yerverton defended. The defence raised in the case was that the photos were in no way indecent; that they were used for artistic study by artists and art students, and that no more objection could be raised to them than illustrated medical books which passed through the postal channels without comment.—Mr. A. Lya Baldry, late art critic of "The Globe" newspaper, "Montford, the sculptor, and other professional gentlemen spoke as to the artistic character of the pictures, which, in their opinion were in no way indecent.—Mr. De Grey, in giving judgment, thought some of the photos were suggestive and inartistic. He fined defendant £10 on each of the two summonses, £20 in all, and £10 10s. costs.

### OLD-STREET.

**WHO CLAIMS THE SILK?** Giving the name of James Smith, a respectably-dressed young man, was charged with being in possession of four pieces of silk, valued £5, and unable to give a satisfactory account of it.—Det.-supt. Cook said that when Det.-supt. Cook, he was in Whitecross-nd. on Friday afternoon, when prisoner, carrying a parcel, and a man, not in a hurry, passed them, going towards Chiswell-nd. The men were lost to view in the traffic for a time, but a few minutes later witness was walking along Whitecross-nd. when he saw the friend of prisoner come out carrying a parcel of a coffee house, look up and down the thoroughfare, and then make a signal to someone inside. Then prisoner came out carrying a parcel, and the two walked towards Chiswell-nd. The man not in custody saw witness and ran away, but witness caught prisoner who, when questioned, said that he had in his hand a batch of letters couched in the most affectionate terms from this girl to prisoner.—Verdict, accidental death.

### THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1908.

as much about it (the parcel) as I do. He asked me to carry it to Chiswell-nd. Inside the parcel were the four pieces of silk. When charged, prisoner said, "All right." The magistrate asked if the silk had been identified.—Det. Mould: No, your worship. We should like a short remand to trace the owner.—Remanded.

### TOWER BRIDGE.

**COMMITTAL OF A CASHIER.**

After several hearings, Roger Bowes, aged 41, managing cashier, Gresham-nd., Brixton, was committed for trial, charged with embezzling the money of his employer, Mr. A. Joseph, rag and metal merchant, Earls-st., Southwark.—Evidence was given that prisoner had embezzled numerous large sums of money amounting altogether to nearly £7,000. He received a weekly salary of £6 10s. with a luncheon allowance of 12s. in addition, but it was alleged that he had spent his rent, repairs, gas, and tailor's bills, school and apprenticeship fees for his children, and other personal liabilities, out of funds belonging to his employer. When challenged prisoner at once admitted the charge, and said it might have been £20,000 if he had not been found out. He had been blackmailed, he explained, by a woman and her mob, and his life had been a misery.

### GREENWICH.

**SCENE IN THE KITCHEN.** Serious allegations were made against John Wm. Bradley, of 68, Sandhurst-nd., Oxford, who was summoned for indecently assaulting Adie Veaner, aged 20, of the same address.—Complainant, a domestic servant, now employed at Mount Pleasant-nd., Lewisham, said that on Dec. 2 she was in the kitchen of defendant's house when he came in. He asked, "Is anyone in?" and she said, "No." Defendant twice asked her, "Will you kiss me," and she said, "No." He pushed her against the wall and kissed her. She struggled to get away, but he assaulted her.—Prisoner, who laughed in court at his wife's sorry plight, was remanded in custody.

### WILLESDEN.

**A WIFE'S SORRY PLIGHT.** A pitiable plight of a married woman was described when Wm. Bunting, 32, a navy, of Kilburn-lane, was charged with assaulting his wife by kicking her in the stomach and striking her on the head.—P.C. 125 X said that after knocking his wife out of the house at one o'clock in the morning with only a mackintosh and one stocking on. She walked some distance before finding witness, and was then in such a pitiable plight that a "bus-driver" going home turned round with his bus and drove her back to the house, and afterwards to the police station, where she charged her husband.—Prisoner, who laughed in court at his wife's sorry plight, was remanded in custody.

### KINGSTON.

**BEGGARS' PARADISE.** The Royal borough is regarded with favour by mendicants, for this week no fewer than seven have been discharged for begging.—In addition to being discharged one woman yesterday received half a crown from the chairman (Mr. H. C. Cook). Her name was Florence Williams, who was charged with begging in Clarence-nd.—Det. Meaton said that accused, who had a boy with her, was singing, and when he spoke to her she told him she had come from Windsor, and was trying to get a few halfpence together. Before he took her into custody accused, said witness, had to go and tell her husband, who was in a public house, where she was going.—The husband said that he had been on the road trying to obtain work.—Accused, asked what she intended to do, said that she supposed they would have to return to Reading.—Discharged with a caution.

### INQUESTS.

**LOVE AND SUICIDE.** Suicide while of unsound mind was the verdict at an inquest held by Mr. W. Schroeder on Herbt. O'Flanagan, 22, barman, who died in the Great Northern Hospital on Thursday from the effects of poison self-administered.—Deceased's father stated that his son had been worried lately owing to his having "given him up." Deceased threatened to take his life by drowning because he could not live without the girl.—Ernest Howard, manager of the Eagle public-house, Seven Sisters-nd., where deceased was employed, said that on Monday evening deceased, instead of going to bed, went out and did not return till after midnight. He was accordingly discharged.—P.D. O'Flanagan, a brother, said that on Wednesday evening he met his brother staggering in the street, and later found that he had taken laudanum.—Emma Ball, of Hornsey, said she had refused to "make it up" with deceased. On Wednesday night he appeared strange in his manner, and gave her a letter, saying it would be his last to her. Inside the letter was a present that she had given to him which he was returning.—In a letter to his mother deceased wrote:—

acts of his servants.—The jury were absent from the court about half an hour, and on their return the foreman announced that the verdict was for Mr. Modera, with damages as stated above.—At the request of Mr. Lush, his lordship asked whether the jury found that there had been fraudulent misrepresentation.—The foreman replied that the jury had thought the matter over very carefully, and had decided to leave the question of misrepresentation out of the case altogether, so that there should be no stigma on anyone's character.—Mr. Lush asked if judgment could be entered for plaintiff on that verdict.—Mr. Banks: I ask for judgment for Mr. Modera.—His Lordship: I think I will enter judgment for plaintiff in that that does not prevent you, Mr. Lush, from a future course.—Judgment was accordingly given for plaintiff, but a stay of execution was granted on the usual terms, leave being given to appeal. Costs were ordered to follow the event. On the counter-claim Sir Walter Barttelot was given judgment for a sum to be agreed upon.

**DEATH OF MR. SHEIL.** WELL-KNOWN STIPENDARY PASSED AWAY.

Mr. Jas. Sheil, one of the London stipendiary magistrates, who retired about three years ago, died yesterday in his chambers, King's Bench Walk, Temple, at the age of 79. He had been suffering for some months

I hope that you will not trouble about me. I have taken poison. I can't live any longer. I have had to appear jolly before everybody, but I have been just the opposite. I got the sack from the Eagle, but did not like to tell you. What with one thing and another I cannot stand it any longer. Do not blame Emma, for she is one of the best. Good-bye to one and all.

18 IT GLANDERS?

An inquest was held at Chelsea on Amy. Sarah Robinson, of Clayton Mews, Oldham-nd., who died under rather strange circumstances.—Wm. Crookford, a cheffeur, said deceased was a cook. On Nov. 16 she complained of a sore throat and died on Sunday. On Oct. 27 witness's little boy was taken ill, and on Nov. 3 witness and his wife also became unwell. His wife had only just recovered, but witness and his son soon got over it. They all lived in the same house. The drums were examined in consequence of the illness, but everything was found to be in proper order.—Dr. Frankland said he at first thought she was suffering from influenza, but later glandular eruptions developed. Subsequently Dr. Parkes, medical officer of health for Chelsea, suggested that the symptoms were those of glanders.—Dr. Spilsbury, pathologist, said the cause of death was acute blood poisoning, but it was impossible to say the origin. It was possible that glanders was the cause of death.—The coroner said it was urgent that such a matter should be cleared up, as glanders were getting more prevalent.—Case adjourned.

**BURNT TO DEATH.**

At Battersea, Mr. J. Troutbeck held an inquiry on Ellen Harbour, 70, widow, of 37, Wayford-nd., Battersea, who died in the Wandsworth Infirmary from the effects of burns.—Kesila Wakefield stated that on Nov. 1 she deceased called her, and on going to her room she found the old lady in flames. She said she went to get something off the mantelpiece and fell into the fire. Two years ago she had a stroke of paralysis, and was very feeble.—Dr. Neal said deceased case adjourned.

**MURDERER'S APPEAL.**

The application of John Jas. Fairbrother, of Westcott, Dorking, Surrey, for leave to appeal against sentence of death for the murder of his wife was refused by the Court of Criminal Appeal (the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Phillips and Ridley). The jury strongly recommended prisoner to mercy, but that, said the Lord Chief Justice, was for the Home Secretary to deal with.

**Mysterious Identity.**

It was most curious, but there was a letter addressed to a Mrs. Ransom, of 29, Wellesley-nd., Ilford.—Witness Ransom was recalled, and said he knew of no Ransom of Wellesley-nd., Ilford.—The Chief Constable added that the clothing of deceased man was marked "Ransom." There was a man named Ransom missing from Ilford who was said to have committed suicide.—Witness Ransom was recalled here, and said he had never left the man Ransom any of his clothing.—Coroner: Where did he live in Ilford?—Witness: He told me York-nd., Ilford, but no number. He said he lived with a housekeeper there.—The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

**EXPERIENCE.**

KNOW YOUR FAULTS.—It is known for and for what is worth—of the most potent, simple and agreeable means in maintaining health is the diet and strengthen the body for regular action of the liver that has got been damaged, and removes effects, prop, disease, matter, or any form of poison from the blood.

CAUTION.—EXAMINE the Capital, and see that it is marked "KNOW YOUR FAULTS." Without it you have the greatest form of battery—IRRIGATION.—[See p. 56.]

1/- DEPOSIT.

This box is for the P.M. Post Office, with Postage Paid. It is to be used by the Post Office, London, and the Royal Mail.

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## CRIME IN INDIA.

## PROMPT PUNISHMENT FOR ANARCHISTS.

An important stage has been reached in the contest between law and disorder in India. The Viceroy's Council at Calcutta has passed through all its stages the new Criminal Procedure Bill. The object of this measure is to secure the prompt punishment of seditionists and Anarchists, such as those who perpetrated the series of outrages which have created so much uneasiness during the past two years. Under the old system the law's delays caused months to elapse between crime and sentence. The trial of the Calcutta bomb conspirators, for example, has been dragging on for seven months, and is not yet within measurable distance of the end. By the new Act, however, a special tribunal of three High Court judges is created, who will hear charges of sedition and Anarchism without a preliminary material investigation, and will make out prompt punishment in proven cases.

## Evidence of Informers.

An important provision is that by which the court can accept as evidence the sworn statements of informers, even though the approvers may be subsequently murdered, as was the case with the man Gosein at Calcutta. The assassination of this man completely invalidated his testimony, which the Sessions Court refused to accept. The speeches of the Viceroy and Sir Harvey Adamson fully recognised the urgency of the occasion and the existence of a murderous conspiracy, having as its object an ultimate revolution, and no weighty were the reasons they adduced for the Bill was passed with little or no opposition even from the native members of the Council, many of whom, indeed, supported it energetically.

## Far-reaching Conspiracy.

Sir Harvey Adamson, in introducing the measure, delivered a long speech, in the course of which he read a striking list of Anarchist crimes which had occurred in Bengal during the past year, and which gave an idea of the methods of the far-reaching conspiracy, the object of which was to subvert British rule, and render the administration of justice impossible. The speaker remarked that many young men, the sons of respectable parents, had become imbued with misguided fanaticism, and their immature minds had been perverted by the doctrine of hatred of foreign Government, invidiously instilled into them by the irascible section of the community. It was the bounden duty of the Government to close every avenue leading to the causes of sedition. Late associations called Samitis, or organisations of "volunteers," had developed with most surprising rapidity, especially in Eastern Bengal. They were outwardly devoted to the keeping of order at meetings, and to helping of pilgrims, but they had been largely used for the forcible boycotting of foreign goods and terrorising the community, hoping later to take a general revolution.

## Surrender of Anarchists.

Dacoitism with murder and arson had been organised by the "Volunteers," who, the speaker said, now numbered about 15,000. The Samitis constituted a real danger, as they were nurseries for young Anarchists, and many parents had recently appealed to the authorities to rescue their sons. Having dealt with the various clauses of the Bill Sir Harvey Adamson said he hoped that the provisions would prove to be a preventive, and touching the question of the immediate passing of the Bill, he said the Government considered that course to be highly expedient, because the public mind was in a state of tension, and it was undesirable by delay to risk starting an agitation which might not improbably intensify the evils which the measure was intended to redress. The Earl of Minto said that seditious articles and speeches had culminated in the commission of senseless and brutal crimes. The existing laws had proved insufficient to deal with the matter, not had the exceptional legislation already passed been adequate to meet the danger now confronting them.

## Journalists Arrested.

Calcutta, Saturday. In connection with the student dacoits' exhaustive house searches were made at various stations in Eastern Bengal last night, and it is reported this morning that two prominent Bengal journalists have been arrested. —Reuter.

## WILLESDEN WORKHOUSE OPENED YESTERDAY BY DR. MACNAMARA.

Dr. Macnamara, M.P., opened yesterday the new buildings at Acton Lane, Harlesden, which, erected at a cost of £19,000, are to form the nucleus of the Willesden Workhouse. The buildings are intended for the reception of 100 male and 100 female inmates. —Dr. Macnamara said to-day we were spending just 14 millions on Poor Law work in England and Wales. We spent just £7,000,000 on the care and maintenance of the indoor poor; and £3,700,000 on outdoor relief. The remainder went in behalf of pauper lunatics, the sick and infirm in registered hospitals and licensed homes and the children. We had over half a million persons in receipt of outdoor relief, and over a quarter of a million in the workhouses and infirmaries. And to these must be added about 80,000 in county asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed homes. The care of all these poor people was vested in 633 Boards of Guardians. It was consolatory to know that 30 years ago the proportion of the population in receipt of public relief was just double what it was to-day, and that the decline in this ratio of pauperism was steady and continuous up to a few years ago, when it showed a tendency to rise again. We were spending £3,370,000 on Poor Law work in London for the 80,000 indoor paupers, about 50,000 out-door paupers, and over 18,000 persons in county asylums, etc.

Yesterday, at Marylebone Court, Agnes Elliott, 42, was sentenced to three months' hard labour for stealing a far stole belonging to Whiteley's, of Westbourne-grove. It was stated that prisoner had only recently completed a sentence of six months' imprisonment, after a number of other convictions.

## OBLIGING SPOOK.

## CLEOPATRA APPEARS IN A CELLAR.

## L.C.C. STEAMBOATS.

## TENDERS INVITED FOR PURCHASE.

## A LIFE OF SHAME.

## UNHAPPY CAREER OF A COUNTESS.

(From Our Paris Correspondent)

At the meeting of the London County Council to be held on Tuesday the Highways Committee will bring up an important report dealing with the disposal of the L.C.C. steam-boats that expensive Progressive Socialist had, which has already cost the ratepayers so much. According to this report issued last night, the net deficiency on the piers and steam-boats during the last three years has been as follows:—

1905-6 £50,085 16 1  
1906-7 40,373 5 9  
1907-8 37,847 5 2

Total Deficiency £128,316 7 0

Meares, Peat and Pixley, the outside accountants called in by the Council report on the undertaking, estimated that the total ultimate loss would amount to at least £300,000.

## Committee's Suggestion.

The committee recommended that advertisements be published inviting tenders for the purchase of the boats, such tenders to state whether the boats are to be used for a fresh service on the Thames or for elsewhere. Mr. Hamilton Benn (M.R.) will move an amendment that preference be given to those tenderers who give an undertaking to run an efficient passenger service of steamboats on the Thames, and the Progressive-Socialists will move the reference back as no proposal for the sale can be entertained which does not insure the establishment at an early date of an adequate service of steamboats on the River Thames.

## A ROLLING STONE.

## HUSBAND GOES TO AFRICA; WIFE OBTAINS DIVORCE.

Lord Salvesen in Edinburgh Court of Session yesterday heard evidence in an action of divorce at the instance of Barbara Mather or McGlashan, residing at Adya Lane, Willesden Green, London, against her husband, Peter McGlashan, Boksburg, Transvaal, South Africa, or elsewhere. Mather said she was a private nurse, and was married to defendant on June 8, 1897. There were no children of the marriage. She thought defendant went to South Africa to get quit of her as they had been living together unhappily. Defendant was a postman with 13 years' excellent character, was married at Southampton.

A sum of £29,614 is still required to complete the £87,000 appealed for on behalf of the Winchester Cathedral Fabric Preservation Fund.

The after-day movement was successfully inaugurated at Leyton, when trees were planted by schoolchildren on the playing fields and on Wanstead Flats.

Mr. Haldane, addressing a meeting of employers on the Territorial question at Rochdale Town Hall, urged them to give every facility to their men to attend camp.

The tender of Messrs. S. Pearson and Son has been accepted for the work of widening the Dover Admiralty Pier for the marine station. It will cost about £40,000.

Rear-Admiral Sir Chas. H. Cross, Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, telegraphs that the report of his appointment to reorganise the Turkish Navy is absolutely without foundation.

H.H. Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein attended a display of drill exercises and dances given by the girls of the Queen Victoria Home at the Chelsea Town Hall in celebration of the 21st anniversary of the Home.

## MUSIC HALL PICKETED.

## SEQUEL TO A STRIKE AMONGST CORK CARMEN.

Yesterday, at Cork Police Court, a prosecution was commenced against 16 persons, who are charged with illegally picketing the Palace Music Hall. —Messrs. Dobbins and Ogilvie, who are also proprietors of the music hall, dismissed two men who refused to carry goods during the recent strike amongst the carvers of the Cork Steam Packet Co. Messrs. Dobbins and Ogilvie solicited to reinstate these men, and since Nov. 12 the music hall has been picketed every night, with the result that the hall is closed.

## AUDIENCES ARE SERIOUSLY DEPLETED.

The case occupied the day, and was adjourned to Dec. 29. Witnesses were examined to show the connection of accused with the picketing proceedings, which in the defence was not denied, as their case is that the music hall is a corporation, and the proceedings should have been for an injunction. An offer was made by the picketing solicitor, who prosecuted, that if the picketing was stopped the case would be dropped. —The defendants immediately declined. Picketing was proceeding last night.

## A CONSTABLE'S DEATH.

## FATAL ENDING TO A STRUGGLE WITH A PRISONER.

Yesterday, at Chelsea, an inquest was held by P.C. Williamson, who died from the evidence that on May 12 of last year Williamson was in duty in King-Edward, Chelsea, when he took a man named Martin in custody for being drunk and disorderly. A struggle took place, in the course of which the constable received a kick in the head which put him on the picket list for number of days. Since then he had complained of pains in his head. Ten days ago he had to go back to his bed. Symptoms of meningitis set in, and he died on Wednesday. —Dr. Hayes, divisional surgeon, said death was due to meningitis and an abscess on the brain, which was

## PROBABLY CAUSED BY INJURY DURING THE STRUGGLE.

The Municipal Reform majority on the L.C.C. are continuing their endeavours to obtain work for London unemployed. At the meeting of the Council on Tuesday they will be asked to accept a tender for £22,715 for the reconstruction of certain tramways in North London. The tender is only to be accepted, however, provided the firm applying agrees to give a preference in employment of unskilled labour to men bona fide resident in the county of London.

## WHAT THE POLICE FOUND.

A sequel to a burglary at the White Bear, Kennington Park-rd., was heard at Lambeth yesterday, when John Warriner, 42, of Marshgate-lane, West Ham, no occupation, was charged with feloniously breaking and entering the said premises and stealing therefrom property of the value of £40. —Fkd. Clay, the licensee, stated that his premises were securely closed overnight, but the next morning he found that the place had been entered. Amongst other things he missed 12 or 13 bottles of spirits from a cabinet and about 50 boxes of valuable cigars. The table cloth (produced) was a portion of the stolen property. —Det.-insp. Ball stated that with a search warrant he went to prisoner's premises, and, after prisoner had told him that he would find nothing there, witness went downstairs, and in a chest of drawers discovered nine full bottles of spirit. When prisoner was told that the spirits were part of the proceeds of a burglary, prisoner replied that he was not going to tell where he got them. Afterward accused said, "I went out early this morning to market and bought the brandy and whisky. I didn't ask any questions. The table cloth was round the whisky when I bought it." —Re-

## BOROUGH COUNCILS IN DEBT.

At the meeting of the L.C.C. on Tuesday, the Finance Committee will

recommend the Council to enforce payment of the amounts due under the receipts from Hackney, Hammersmith, and Woolwich Borough Councils, together with an additional 10 per cent., and that warrants be issued if necessary.

## RATEABLE VALUE OF LONDON.

According to a report of the L.C.C.

Local Government Committee issued last night the rateable value of London is £44,674,345 15s. This return will come into force on April 6, 1909, and shows an increase of £308,478.

## A LIFE OF SHAME.

## UNHAPPY CAREER OF A COUNTESS.

(From Our Paris Correspondent)

A terrible story of a society woman's life has just been revealed by the attempted suicide at Thomyer, a pretty little town charmingly situated in the picturesque forest of Fontainebleau, of Countess Hélène S.—, at one time one of the most beautiful women in Parisian society. When but a young girl Countess S.— had the misfortune to wed a man who turned out to be a bigamist. She obtained a divorce later, and resumed her life at the deanery. He is suffering from typhoid fever.

For stealing a rabbit a man was at Nottingham sent to gaol for four months.

A starling's nest containing several young birds was found at Pinchbeck, near Spalding.

£3,000 damage was done by fire to Messrs. Duckworth and Eddiestone's warehouse at Blackburn.

Disturbances are feared in connection with the carters' strike at Dublin.

A grant of £100 has been made to the Royal Portsmouth Hospital by the League of Mercy.

The funeral took place of Mrs. Elizabeth Crush, aged 84, the oldest inhabitant of Chelmsford.

The police raided Alexandra Club, Barnsley, and arrested 11 men charged with betting.

A large fish-curing works, owned by Mr. Joseph Elder, at Hull, was almost completely destroyed by fire.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kenyon, well-known residents of Middlesbrough, Lancashire, celebrated their golden wedding.

Jno. Wane, a prominent South Bucks. corn merchant, was found drowned in the dyke adjoining Lord Carrington's park at High Wycombe.

On a charge of stealing a letter containing money, Goo. H. Blackman, a postman with 13 years' excellent character, was remanded at Southampton.

A sum of £29,614 is still required to complete the £87,000 appealed for on behalf of the Winchester Cathedral Fabric Preservation Fund.

The after-day movement was successfully inaugurated at Leyton, when trees were planted by schoolchildren on the playing fields and on Wanstead Flats.

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## "THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE

## PARAGRAPHS FROM ALL PARTS.

In London 2,040 births and 1,383 deaths were registered last week.

In 76 great towns of England and Wales the deaths corresponded to an annual rate of 15.6 per thousand of their aggregate population.

The London deaths included 38 from measles, 18 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, 3 from whooping-cough, 5 from enteric fever, and 24 from diarrhoea. Different forms of violence caused 62 deaths.

In Greater London 3,151 births and 2,001 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, these numbers are 594 and 225 below the respective averages in the corresponding weeks of the previous five years.

Mr. T. Williams, of St. Stephen's, Cornwall, who has claimed an old-age pension, is over 100.

On the ground that the building is too cold to practise in, the choir of a Berwick church went on strike.

The German Government are inviting tenders for 700,000 tons of Welsh steam coal to be delivered between April, 1909, and April, 1910.

A new church is to be built at Cowes. Princess Henry of Battenberg has consented to lay the foundation stone.

Addressing the plaintiff at Bristol County Court, Judge Austin said it was outrageous and wicked to ask him to send to a debtors' prison a man 78 years of age.

Although it was stated that a man had been a worthless parent, had turned his son out of his house, and had been ruined by riotous living, the Ilowley (Staffordshire) magistrates ordered the son to pay 2s. weekly towards the cost of maintaining the man in the workhouse.

## A CHURCH RECORD.

Members of the family of the Rev. Canon Wm. Roland-Bedford, who has just resigned the living of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, have held the incumbency during the past 200 years.

MEMORIAL TO A NOVELIST.

A tablet of hammered copper has been placed in the West Bromwich "Carnegie" Library, to perpetuate the memory of the late David Christie Murray, the novelist and journalist, who was a native of the town.

## POW'L STEALER'S POETRY.

After a robbery of fowls at a farm at Wangford, Suffolk, it was found the thief had written on the fowl-house door, with chalk: "You are rich and I am poor; when I've finished these I will come for some more."

Central London District school managers have decided that the Poor Law schools should be closed from Dec. 23 to Jan. 11.

The Nobel Prize for literature has been awarded to M. Rudolf Eucken, Professor of Philosophy at Jena, who has published many important philosophical works.

Before the end of this year 18 more public-houses will be closed in Birmingham under the Licensing Act. The amount of compensation to be paid is £24,441.

When told to take the Testament into his right hand prior to being sworn, a juror at a Bethnal Green inquest asked which was his right hand, and had to be shown.

In his farm buildings at Earlewood, Surrey, Mr. W. Brown, J.P., Mayor of Hengate in 1892 and 1893, and a member of the board of guardians, fell dead.

In memory of the poet Keats, who is said to have written "The Tale to the Nightingale" there, the L.C.C. propose to rename John-st., Hampstead, as Keats-grove.

"Most I let my husband in" a woman asked Mr. Plowden at the N. London Police Court, adding, "He stays out late and neglects me." "Of course you are bound to let him in," Mr. Plowden replied, "and receive him with open arms, if you can."

## NOW INFECTION IS SPREAD.

The wife of a labourer living at Swainthorpe, Norfolk, was fined 5s. and costs for sending her child to school while it was suffering from scarlet fever. An outbreak, which necessitated the closing of the school, followed her action.

EASTERN COUNTIES' WORTHY.

The death is announced of Mr. Thos. Calthorpe Bifield, at Hoveton St. John, at the age of 72, who for half a century had been a prominent figure in the public life of the Eastern Counties. For 36 years he was Rector of Ipswich, and since 1881 had been Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, and he was made chairman of Norfolk Quarter Sessions.

## BISHOP SELWYN CENTENARY.

Churchmen in the diocese of Lichfield are expected to co-operate heartily in the movement to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Geo. Augustus Selwyn, the first Bishop of New Zealand, the founder of the Melanesian Mission, and subsequently Bishop of Lichfield. The anniversary of the birth is in April next, and it is intended that the celebration should take place on or about St. George's Day.

A general arbitration treaty between Brazil and Argentina has been signed and exchanged.

Mr. Jas. T. Vair, editor of "The Warwick News," died from the effects of cycling with a heavy lorry when cycling. He was 62.

Mr. Geo. Meredith has sent a gift of books from his own bookshelves to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney.

At the annual meeting of the Farmers' Club it was reported that for the first time in the history of the club the membership was more than 1,000.

Through a spark flying from the kitchen fire Linda Baxter, the nine-months-old daughter of Wm. Baxter, of Standish, Wigan, received fatal burns.

"Pitt's House" and grounds, Hampstead Heath, so closely associated as a residence with Wm. Pitt the Younger, have been purchased for £20,000 by a Roman Catholic religious order.

The British and German Governments have agreed to the appointment of a joint commission to delimit the boundaries between British and German New Guinea.

In the French Chamber of Deputies the proposal to substitute political solitary confinement for the death penalty was defeated by 331 votes to 210.

Several hundred children in charge of the Hackney Guardians have been removed from Brentwood to new cottage homes at Ongar, where the old people will also live in future.

A tradesman at Augsburg, Bavaria, who placed posters of a starling blue collar outside his shop, has been fined 10s. and ordered to remove them. Witness affirmed that the posters made them shudder when they passed the shop.

The Premier stated in the House of Commons that the Government could not assume the duties of providing applicants with small holdings under the new Act after next Lady-day if the county councils had not taken action by then.

## 10s. FOR A KISS.

Two village lads of Twyford, who stopped the vicar's servant girl as she was returning from church and forcibly kissed her, were each fined 10s. and 5s. costs at Buckingham for the assault.

## NOVEL PENSION POINT.

Spalding Old Age Pensions Committee have rejected an application on the ground that the applicant has resided in the Isle of Man, which was not regarded as a part of the British Isles. An appeal to the Local Government Board is to take place.

## A PARADISE FOR LAWYERS.

After hearing three cases in succession from Letchworth at the Hitchin County Court, Judge Wheeler was informed that a fourth also came from the Garden City. The judge remarked: "Letchworth must be a paradise for lawyers."

## MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.

Although a motor-car and a trap which came into violent collision at Chiseldon, near Swindon, were wrecked almost beyond recognition, the occupants and the horse were uninjured. The coachman was thrown over a hedge, taking part of the steering gear with him; the cart had only one wheel left, and the body of the motor-car was torn off.

Ten boxes of prize-winning apples at the exhibition at Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., are to be sent to King Edward and to the Kaiser.

"Happy the day when people could not be rung up on the telephone!" declared Judge Willis at Southwark County Court.

At Blackburn a farmer named Tomlinson recovered 43 10s. damages from the owner of a dog which worried his sheep.

Smoking contests are to be held in various Essex towns in aid of the county cricket club.

Dr. W. E. Hoyle, the director of the Manchester Museum, has been appointed director of the National Museum of Wales.

The Lord President of the Council has appointed a Departmental Committee to consider the working of the Midwives Act.

Two women named King and Cox are each fined 2s. at Dudley for jeering at a young woman when she was attending her sweetheart's funeral.

A pear tree bearing a third crop of fruit may be seen at Epping, and blackbirds, thrushes, and chaffinches are in full song in the district.

While golfing on the Edgbaston links the Lord Chief Justice hit the ball hard with his niblick. The ball jumped into the air and dropped into his right-hand jacket pocket.

At the Munster Assizes Patrick Greany, who fired a gun at John Hennessy, destroying the sight of both eyes, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

All efforts to trace M. Lemoin, whose diamond-making exploits culminated in his flight, having proved unavailing he will be tried by default on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences.

The Earl of Crewe has informed Mr. Wedgwood, M.P., that on Oct. 31 12,317 Chinese were employed on the road, and that the latest term of labour under indenture would expire in January, 1910.

Cambridge University proposes to apply the £302 subscribed by some scientific friends of Lord Rayleigh to commemorate the unanimous election of a scientific investigator to the office of Chancellor of the University, to supplement the Smith's prizes.

## INDIGESTION CAUSES DEATH.

Syncope, consequent on acute indigestion, was said at the inquest to have caused the death of Chas. Edwd. Beever, 54, a Harley-st. physician, who was taken ill the morning after dining out.

## TRANSVAAL APPOINTMENTS.

Col. Seely, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, stated this week that, of 356 new appointments in the Transvaal Civil Service between March, 1907, and July, 1908, 320 were given to Englishmen and 27 to Dutch. There were then 3,270 English officers in the service and 737 Dutch.

## JUST AS HAPPY.

Two years ago a young man in St. Petersburg, named Vladimir Nodchin, inherited a million sterling from his father. He has since spent the whole of his fortune, and is now earning 15s. a week as a crossing-sweeper, but he maintains that he is just as happy as when he was rich.

Candidates for the new Turkish Senate must be at least 40 years of age.

A starling has built a nest and laid four eggs in the yard of Mr. Clark, a Stanhope butcher.

The chairman of the Dunmow Board of Guardians says there are no genuine unemployed in the district.

After a dealer had been fined 2s. at Othamford for working a horse in an unfit state, the animal was sold in the public market for 2s. 6d.

Mr. Geo. Hollington, who had hunted with the Worcester Hounds for 74 years, has died at Astwood Bank, Worcestershire.

Under the Irish Universities Act, the new Dublin College is to be called University College, and the Queen's College in Cork and Galway are re-named "University."

The Gas Light and Coke Co. has, in co-operation with the L.C.C., established a scheme for teaching boys, living within a two-mile radius of Vauxhall Bridge, to become gamblers.

Mr. E. Evans, a Welshman, has been elected president of the Channel Fleet for an additional year, instead of relinquishing his post in March, when he completes two years in the command.

Much satisfaction has been expressed by agriculturists and M.P.'s of all parties at Mr. Asquith's proposal to appoint next year an Under-Secretary to the Board of Agriculture.

Harry A. Smith, works manager to the Denny Motor Manufacturing Co., was committed for trial at a Coventry inquest on a charge of the manslaughter of an errand boy who was killed by a motor-car. Smith was driving.

Agnes Boyle and J. Metcalfe, two servants at Rotherham, who are about to be married—one to a member of the Dremont crew and the other to a local mechanic—have been chosen to share the late Marquis of Bute's marriage dowry of £25.

## PARISH CLERK FOR 48 YEARS.

There has passed away at Stockland an interesting personality in Mr. Jas. Woodland, who for 48 years had filled the office of clerk to the parish church. Mr. Woodland began his long-continued duties when he was a young man of 37.

## DANGER IN HIGH HEELS.

High-heeled boots caused the death of Mary Page, on whom an inquest was held at Birmingham. She was descending stairs with a lighted lamp in her hand when her heel caught against the edge of a stair, she fell, and the lamp set fire to her clothes.

## BLACK RAT.

A jet black rat of large proportions has been shot by a gamekeeper at Ryston. Its skin was as soft as that of a mole. The old English rat, driven out by the Hanoverian grey rat, is fast disappearing except in remote country districts.

NEXT WEEK, "A CHRISTMAS SONG," BY CHRIS DAVIS AND A. J. PHILLIPS.

## THE POSTMAN.

Sung with Enormous Success by T. E. DUNVILLE.

This Song may be sung in public without Fee or Licence, except at Theatres or Music Halls. [COPRIGHT.]

For permission to sing apply Musical Editor "The People."

Words and Music by ALF. ELLERTON.

Moderato.

Piano.

Kitt.

1. I'm Po' ter Pimp the Postman, I earn two-ty bob a week, And (Reading postcard.) 2. Ah! here's a fun-ny post-card, which he - gins: "My dear - est Min, I re-

twen-ty won-ry miles a day I pad..... I've twen-ty love-ly chil-dren, yes, ten tel - e-graph-ic boys, And gret to say our vic-ar, Mis-ter Flynn..... Is ve-ry bad, he's suf-fering with ap - pen - de - cil - die - a - me, And the

ten post - of - fice girls - that ain't so bad..... And when I've walk'd my twen-ty miles, I walk up - stairs to bed, For I doe - too says me - ral - i - ty's set in!..... And here's an - oth - er: "Dearest Jim, yer fa - ther's had a fit, From

C. G.

After 2nd verse.

feel a bout as live-ly as a Quaker, business trials it seems he's not ex-empt - he If the wife wants me to take her for a walk when I get home, I Work'd for three hours last week breaking in to some one's house, And

have to get the chap next door to take her. when he broke in found the house was empty. Walk! walk! twen-ty miles a day! Walk! walk! I

wear my feet a - way. Walk-ing round the house as with my rat, rat, rat, rat, As reg'lar as the old church

clock, It's no won-der that the postman's knees Get the poor old postman's knock.....

I am earning a shilling an hour sifing dynamite. P.S.—Expect a rise any minute." Ah, but this is the one. (Reads) "Dear Son, You say your rich aint has fallen down the well; and ask my advice. Dear Son, leave well alone." This is one from a little girl who has lost her grandmother. (Reads) "Dear Angels, Please give grandmother a harp; don't give her a trumpet to blow as she is very short-winded." Ah, but this is the one. (Reads) "Dear Doctor, You have not sent my wife's mother any medicine for three weeks, consequently she is getting well rapidly; please send her some medicine of once." Ah, but this is the one. (Reads) "Dear Sir, Your letter implies a doubt as to your brother Donie's death— I can only say that if your brother was not dead we have buried him on sepulchre." Here's another. (Reads) "Dear Sir, Do you question how to put ribbon on a typewriter? We are sending Miss Smith to show you." Here's another. (Reads) "Dear Wife, Am coming home to dinner at two g.m. sharp; if dinner is not ready, shall throw you out of window, if dinner is ready, shall throw dinner after you. Yours lovingly, Mike." Listen to this. (Reads) "Dear George, Have got work at last; break the news gently to my friends.

The Duke of the Abruzzi is about to undertake an expedition to little known districts in Asia.

Wm. Bouldry, a machinist, was exectuted at Maidstone Gaol for wife murder.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. C. H. Roberts, M.P., to be a Commissioner in Lunacy without

Thirty Mormons, missionaries from Salt Lake City, have arrived in England, and will at once begin a campaign of conversion.

Mr. E. T. Cook, organist of Newland, Worcestershire, has been appointed organist and choirmaster of Southwark Cathedral.

The Shah has given an annual donation of £1,800 to the German hospital at Teheran as a mark of his recognition of the services which German civilisation has rendered Persia.

"It is a remarkable fact that little men and cripples are often most violent," declared the Wiltshire magistrate when a dwarf was accused of violent behaviour.

Lord Chas. Beresford will retain the command of the Channel Fleet for an additional year, instead of relinquishing his post in March, when he completes two years in the command.

Mr. E. Evans, a Welshman, has been elected president of the Cambrian Union, and two Scottsmen—Mr. A. D. McNair and Mr. A. Ramsay—were elected vice-president and secretary respectively.

All efforts to trace M. Lemoin, whose diamond-making exploits culminated in his flight, having proved unavailing he will be tried by default on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences.

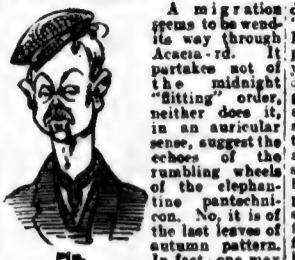
Approaching what was thought to be the body of a man washed up off Aldeburgh, Suffolk, some spratites were said to be on a charge of the man's body. The Earl of Southwark County Court.

Cambridge University proposes to apply the £302 subscribed by some scientific friends of Lord Rayleigh to commemorate the unanimous election of a scientific investigator to the office of Chancellor of the University, to supplement the Smith's prizes.

## THE ROUNDABOUT PAPERS.

## XLII.—CALLERS.

By CHRIS.



A migration seems to be wending its way through the middle of the night "sitting" order, neither does it, in an auricular sense, suggest the echo of the rumbling wheels of the elephantine pantechnicon. No, it is of the last leaves of autumn pattern. In fact, one may say that it is a human locusts—namely, the tramps, who, like the seagulls at this time of the year, are ever with us. These cheery vagabonds (possibly I am one of them) are, like myself, real Bohemians, although, strictly speaking, they have a wider sense of their responsibilities in life. The Chieftainess being a lady and of "busying round," I may say, does not share my opinions over the latter; she entertains, and perhaps nuttily so, an animosity against the man who won't wash his neck and refuses at the same time to have his hair cut at regular periods. (I may add, by the way, that I am not included in the latter list.) Nevertheless, the human lotus and jetsam, which at this period of the year are floating through Acacia-nd seem to entertain quite an affectionate regard for the kindly lady, she shares a good half of my woes and perhaps a fourth of my pleasures in this sphere of mould and disappointments.

The first gentleman who indigested in light camomade upon our door must be written down distinctly under the vague category of "ancient." His face, of the cheap dried fig order, was half-buried in a "snowstorm" of hair and beard. The Chieftainess, startled by the rambling reports of the street door knocker, and with the magic name of "Editor" running through her mind, made rapid preparations to rise to receive an unexpected emergency by shaking off her pyjamas, bunching up her back hair, and pulling out her front fringe. She looked aghast and felt much worse when she saw the modern unashamed youth standing on her step. He was, however, affable, like most of his peers. "Good morning, marm," he said, drawing a modish hand across his coat and grimacingly noise, "thought as we'd like to come and say good-bye before I left you for ever." The Chieftainess gave a start, and a chill of horror ran through her frame as she imagined for one moment that the bunch of rags and hair had selected her freshly cleaned doorstep for a dramatic denouement. Then reason balanced itself. "I don't understand you," she said icily. "In fact, I've never seen you before." "Ah, marm," said the old sinner, "your memory's shorter than my dances, still there isn't any ill-feeling on my part. At this season of the year we should be full of paddestones, flavouring various, at a penny a packet, an forgiveness. Anyway, marm, I thought you would never pardon me if I went into the old jump without bidding ye farewell," said the venerable one. The Chieftainess gave a gasp. "Then I'll be mosey, see I, if I don't call on the good lady at No. 45, which is next door to 46, and say 'adieu' and after 'er four of my boot laces at early winter prices—namely, twopence a lot—she'll never forgive me."

The Chieftainess, taken by surprise, wore a puzzled look, and in a dazed manner held out twopence.



"You come to say good-bye."

and gingerly held the bunch of laces. "I've just said good-bye to my family," said the hoyden-headed purveyor of boot laces. "It took some time, there being seventeens on 'em, the eldest 'ein' about fifty-three and the youngest twelve months." The Chieftainess gave a start. "What?" said she, "at your age?" "Well, marm, what about it? What amusements do we poor get, only?" The Chieftainess pushed him off the step and slammed the door. But, in the words of the immortal Mrs. Gamp, the aged speculator in boot laces and children was not to be "denied" and, opening the letter-box, he hopped through a final "Gor blimey, marm" and good-bye till the spring."

When the Chieftainess repeated his story I was inclined to scoff at it, and complimented her on the growing richness of her imagination. The usually highly-flavoured discussions followed, with the result that the Chieftainess went out in a huff, leaving me to mount guard in the Acacia bungalow. Five minutes had scarcely passed when a dull "dab" sounded on the front elevation of our street door. I ignored the summons. Another but more risqué "dab" reverberated through the corners of the passage. I snuffed an unconcerned candle and encouraged an indifference to all door knockers. Then I heard a snuff and its owner fired a minute gun on the door. I snuffed and condemned to reticle, in whispered tones, G. R. S.'s favourite quotation of "The Lifeboat." "With heroic persistence the seafarer fired a mournful salute of some fourteen guns of the ironworks of the street door. My wrath then got the better of me and tumbling into the passage I gathered myself together in rage like a fuming charged down the passage at full speed, and suddenly opened the door.

The man was for the moment startled, but he got out of pulled himself together, and, gazing at me with wide open eyes, exclaimed, "Hello, marm, what do you want, a fire-engine or a doctor?" "I want neither," said I. "Then, getting on his own ground, I further said, "What

## SEASIDE MYSTERY.

## SENSATIONAL STORIES AT THE INQUEST.

"Sensational evidence was given when the inquest was resumed at Southport into the circumstances touching the death of Mrs. Dorothy Oliver, otherwise Allen, a widow aged 59, who was found dead at her residence, 6, Alexandra-nd, Southport, on Nov. 24, with shot wound in the head and body. — Samuel Bannister, of Beeston, Notts, cousin of deceased, gave evidence of identification, and stated that a man, named Mr. Jackson, who was suspected of murdering Oliver, and who was discovered dead on Nov. 28 in circumstances pointing to suicide by poison, had transacted business for Allen. So far as witness knew, Allen's moral character was good. Her intimacy with Jackson ceased about eight years ago. He identified jewellery produced as having belonged to Allen. — Medical evidence was given that Mrs. Rimmer, who was Jackson's landlady, and who first stated that Jackson was not out of the house during the night of Allen's murder, and afterwards admitted he was out all night, was unable to attend the inquest.

**Who Moved the Board?**

Evidence was given by a friend of Allen's named Foster, a man of 87 years of age, that Allen visited him and his sister-in-law on the Sunday before the murder, and left after expressing her intention of ordering a quantity of beer similar to that she had been drinking at Foster's house. — Another witness, Miss Jones, who resides in the next house to the Allens, stated that about half-past ten on Sunday night, Nov. 22, she heard a noise of two persons in the passage outside Allen's house, the noise being repeated about four o'clock the following morning. — A sensation was caused by a witness named Miss Dodgson, who stated that a few minutes before nine o'clock on Monday morning, Nov. 23, she was passing Oliver's house, when she saw the side blind of the breakfast-room raised by a lady, whom she was certain in her own mind was Mrs. Oliver. She was partly dressed, with her hair down. Jackson sold Oliver's jewellery at 10.45 the same morning.

**Shots Heard.**

— Wm. Smith, commercial traveller, stated that about 11 o'clock on Monday, Nov. 23, he was calling at a house nearly opposite Oliver's, when he heard four shots fired. The first shot was 10 seconds before the next, but the last three shots were close together. Witness was certain the shots were fired in Oliver's house, but could not say whether they were from a revolver or rifle. They must have been from a repeating weapon owing to the quickness of the last three shots. — W.C. Simpson, of the Southport force, testified to effecting an entrance at Oliver's house on Tuesday night, Nov. 24, and finding Oliver dead in the passage. Witness thought it was a case of asphyxia. A doctor found bullet wounds in the head and body. The constable said he had no suspicion that there had been foul play. On searching the house no jewellery was discovered, though deceased was known to have a considerable quantity in her possession. — Joseph Saul, estate agent, who had in hand the letting of Oliver's house, and went there with the police on the Tuesday night, stated that Dr. Pinkerton said something which led them all to believe it was a case of death from natural causes.

**Detective's Theory.**

— Det.-insp. Clarke, of Southport, produced a pair of boots belonging to Mr. Jackson, both of which had bloodstains on the sole. His theory was that Mrs. Oliver was in the breakfast room stooping to put down a tray when she was shot in the back; that she afterwards wrestled with her assailant, who finally shot her in the head, and laid the body out in the passage. — Jas. Thompson, pawnbroker, spoke as to Jackson being at his shop at 9.45 on Monday morning, Nov. 23, and selling jewellery. — Important evidence was given by a girl named Alice Carr, assistant at a confectioner's shop where Jackson used to purchase bread. She said that Jackson gave her the brooch (produced) on the Wednesday following Mrs. Oliver's murder as a present. He had previously said he would give her a small present. The coroner said the brooch would be positively identified as belonging to Mrs. Oliver.

**Medical Evidence.**

— Dr. Popert, who examined Oliver the morning after the discovery, and also made the post-mortem, said deceased could not have inflicted the first two gunshot wounds in the body, but these did not cause death. Probably Mrs. Oliver lived some little time after receiving these wounds, but would die almost immediately after being shot in the head. — The Coroner said finger-print impressions had been taken of Jackson after death, and there were also photographs of finger prints in blood on the wall of Oliver's house, but, although every effort had been made to compare these sets of finger prints, the test had failed. The analysis of the contents of Henry Jackson's stomach was food, and showed he had taken at least 16 grains of pure strychnine, while a further quantity might have entered the system.

**Example of Jackson's Life.**

The admission by Jackson of stealing articles belonging to a fellow-lodger named Ogden, some time ago, caused considerable surprise. Ogden stated that while residing at the same house with Jackson he missed several things, including an antique clock and a pair of Yorkshire terriers. On the morning of the murder of Mrs. Oliver witness met Jackson in the street. Jackson stopped him, and said he was sorry for having stolen Ogden's dog and goods. One Yorkshire, called Zed, he had sold to a policeman at St. Helens, the other, called Juddah, was in Southport. Jackson also told Ogden he had been up all night, and wanted to borrow a sovereign from witness to enable him to travel to Cumberland. Ogden declined to lend him the money. — The inquiry adjourned till Jan. 6.

**LIFERATE'S FRUITLESS TRIP.**

The lifeboat which put out yesterday morning from Walton-on-the-Naze in response to signals of distress from Whitstable Spit returned in the evening, having found on their arrival at the Spit that their assistance was not required. Some mystery still surrounds the affair. It would appear that two barges were ashore at Whitstable Spit, one of which the Joseph of Rochester, had run aground when the lifeboat put in an appearance. The second barge got up and safely off without help, and it is supposed that the crew of the wrecked barge had been taken off by the former.

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## DIVORCE COURT STORIES.

ANGRY HUSBAND.  
HOW HE THRASHED HIS WIFE'S LOVER.

## SCENE IN A SURGERY.

How an angry husband thrashed a doctor who had supplanted him in his wife's affections was told during the hearing of the case in which Dr. Devi Sasan, who in 1905 had charge of a branch surgery at Walthamstow, was cited as co-respondent in a petition filed by a Walthamstow baker named Chas. Edd. Vine, who claimed damages. The wife did not appear, but co-respondent, who denied misconduct, was represented by Mr. Barlow. —Mr. Lambert appeared for petitioner. He explained that in 1905 co-respondent attended his client's little boy. Later petitioner received an anonymous communication suggesting that things were not as they should be between Mrs. Vine and Dr. Sasan, and in consequence he began to take notice. He discovered that his wife was in the habit of going out in her best clothes. On one occasion he asked where she had been, and after some hesitation she confessed that she had been to see Dr. Sasan, and that she loved him and would never care for any other man.

## On the Knee.

He called upon co-respondent and gave him a good thrashing, with the result that the man fell on his knee and promised never to see Mrs. Vine again. He, however, denied that any punishment had been taken. On Jan. 12, 1906, respondent left her husband, and being thoroughly satisfied that the doctor was the cause, petitioner, in his passion, attacked him in his surgery, stabbing him severely in many places. Police proceedings followed, but, under the circumstances, although petitioner was charged with attempted murder, and pleaded guilty to assault, he was allowed out on his own recognisance. During the proceedings co-respondent admitted that, in reply to a telegram which he received from her on Jan. 12, 1906, he met Mrs. Vine at Charing Cross Station, and took her to her mother's, who would not receive her, and then to an hotel in Craven-st., he himself returning to Walthamstow. The following day he took her to a boarding-house at Earl's Court, and while there visited her on several occasions.

## The Doctor's Promise.

—Petitioner said that when he thrashed co-respondent the man declared that there had been no misconduct, and swore that he would never see or speak to Mrs. Vine again. Later his wife confessed that she loved the doctor and that "nobody could govern the destiny of their affections." When his wife left him he foolishly went round to the doctor's surgery and made use of a knife, in the way which had been indicated. —Cross-examined by Mr. Barlow, petitioner admitted having used violence towards his wife on two occasions. It was not true, however, that she went in fear of her life. —Mrs. Emma Dukes said she had been co-respondent call upon Mrs. Vine, when all the children had been playing outside, and had noticed her leaving the house smartly dressed. Respondent had admitted to her that she was very fond of the doctor.

## Called Him a "Doe."

—Mrs. Annie Lewis stated that Mrs. Vine had confided to her that the doctor used to take her out, and that she loved him. —"Anything more?" She said he was a "dear," and that but for the children she would go away with him then and then. —When she went out how she dressed? Like a lady; very different from when she went out with her husband. She would come and tell me when she was going out with the doctor. —Miss Florence Sullivan, who assists her mother in a boarding establishment at Earl's Court, remembered Mrs. Vine staying with them in January of 1906. Co-respondent called to see her. —Mr. Barlow submitted, on behalf of co-respondent, that there was really no case to go to the jury so far as his client was concerned. —The Petitioner said there was a clear case against the woman, whatever might be the evidence against co-respondent. He could not stop the case. —Mr. Barlow remarked that co-respondent was placed at a disadvantage, because of the absence of the wife. He was sorry she was not present.

## Co-Respondent's Denial.

—Co-respondent declared that he had never misconducted himself with Mrs. Vine, and that his visits to her had only been in his professional capacity. When petitioner called at the surgery in November of 1905 he never asked for an explanation, and witness did not know who he was until the man had got him on the floor.

Witness added: "He opened the door, and commenced hammering me there and then, without asking for any explanation." When witness received Mrs. Vine's telegram he met her at Charing Cross and took her to a respectable hotel in Craven-st., and afterwards arranged for her to stay at a respectable boarding-house, where he was known, at Earl's Court. He did not go to Mr. Vine and tell him where his wife was because he did not want his neck broken. He did send a verbal message, which he learnt afterwards was not delivered. He acted throughout as he did to avoid a scandal, which would cause him to lose his situation. He had not seen respondent since Jan. 16, after which date she went to her relatives at Hammersmith. —Mr. Montague Barlow, co-respondent's counsel, read the following letter from Mrs. Vine to her husband, which, counsel said, in no way incriminated co-respondent:

## DIVORCE SEQUEL.

## Action as to Lady Vivian's Marriage Settlement.

An appeal was heard in the Probate Court of Mrs. Winifred McCalmont from an order of Justice Bargrave, Deane refusing to allow her to be heard upon a petition for varying the marriage settlements of Lord and Lady Vivian. Mrs. McCalmont is the mother of Lady Vivian, and claimed to be interested in the settlements.

Mr. Barnard, K.C., in support of the appeal, said Lord Vivian petitioned for a divorce and obtained a decree nisi. He filed a petition to vary the marriage settlement. Upon the marriage Lady Vivian brought £35,000, which was settled upon herself for life, then upon her husband, and then upon the children. Mrs. McCalmont brought in as part of this sum £31,000, the income of which was

## TO BE HELD IN TRUST.

but in the event of their being no children it was to go to the wife eventually to Mrs. McCalmont. There were children of the marriage. Mrs. McCalmont also covenanted to pay £1,000 a year to her daughter. —Lord Justice Vaughan Williams said this appeal must be allowed. The wrong procedure had been followed. If Lord Vivian desired that Mrs. McCalmont should not be heard, he should have moved for her to be disjoined from the petition on his undertaking to pay all costs she had been put to. In his opinion, however, her interest was

Charlie—I don't know what makes me write this to you, but I want to tell you how sorry I am for the trouble I have caused you. But God knows I have paid bitterly for it because I have a friend in the world.

You don't know how I miss the children. We are the other poor with their husbands and children. I feel my wife died. I am truly sorry, and I say so from my heart. Will you let me see the children? You don't know how my heart yearns for them, poor little mites.

But I deserve all I get. I have written several letters to you, but I have lost

such that she was entitled to be re-

## GAIETY ACTRESS.

## HER LOVER ORDERED TO PAY £200 DAMAGES.

Justice Bargrave Deane and a common jury had before them the petition of Mr. Joseph Alfred Chown, a bill broker, for the dissolution of his wife with Mr. Eric Edward Connant, whose position was not stated, against whom damages were claimed. Respondent, Mrs. Lilian Julian Chown, was stated to be an actress engaged at the Gaiety Theatre. —Counsel for petitioner said that the marriage took place in September, 1902, at the Registry Office, Poland-st., Soho. At that time Mr. Chown had an income of about £1,000 a year, which was subsequently reduced. The following year a child, Leslie Bernard, was born. In March, 1905, respondent

Went on the Stage.

and from that time onwards there were differences between petitioner and respondent. He noticed that she was constantly accepting the invitations of men to suppers and dances, and used to come home late at night, or said counsel, "rather early in the morning." In December, 1905, petitioner took a flat in Clement's Inn, and after a time respondent took rooms in Palace-st., Victoria. From there she wrote to her husband that she had run away "with someone who loved her." Inquiries were made and she was found to be living with Mr. Connant in Nottingham-place, Bakers-st. On the question of damages, counsel said that, subject to the sanction of the jury, they had been agreed at £200, which the co-respondent should pay in respect of the adultery.

## £200 Damages.

Evidence was given in support of counsel's statement, and also to the effect that respondent was identified at the stage door of the Gaiety Theatre. —His lordship, in directing the jury, said that both petitioner and co-respondent seemed to have agreed as to the value of the lady—£200—and there was no reason why the jury should not assess that sum. —The jury found for that amount, and his lordship granted petitioner a decree nisi, with custody of the child. —With regard to costs, it was stated that co-respondent had agreed to pay £60.

## DESERTED WIFE.

## Husband Ordered to Return Within Six Months.

Mrs. Alice Amelia Warner, who resides at Garden House, Tonbridge, obtained a decree of restitution of conjugal rights against her husband, Mr. Reginald Graham Warner, who did not answer the suit, the decree to be obeyed within six months. —According to the evidence of petitioner, the marriage took place in 1884 at Darjeeling, India, respondent being a tea planter. There had been one daughter of the union. In 1898 the parties returned to England, but in November of the following year he went out to India again on a temporary appointment. Mrs. Warner was then residing at Strawberry Hill, and when her husband returned he introduced her to a Mr. and Miss Marshall, whom he said he had met on board ship whilst on the return voyage. —In October, 1907, Mr. Warner returned to India on business. They parted affectionately, and he at first wrote her friendly letters, but in April last she received a letter from him, saying that he was living with Miss Marshall, and that he should not return. His wife wrote to him asking him to return, but he refused to do so.

## BEWARE OF THE BOATMAN.

## Anonymous Letter Leads to a Divorce.

Mr. Thomas Weland, of Portsmouth, who petitioned for a divorce, was granted a decree nisi and costs and £75 damages against co-respondent, William Peters, a boat-owner at Dartmouth. —Mr. Preedy, who appeared for petitioner, said that in July of last year his client received an anonymous letter, which ran: —

Beware of the boatman. Is dangerous at home. Watch him. —From a well-wisher.

As the result petitioner warned his wife against having anything to do with Peters, about whom he had spoken to her before. The following September his wife left him. He found her living in a house belonging to co-respondent's sister at Plymouth, and induced her to return home with him. She, however, left him again, and he traced her to Gloucester, respondent being in her company. Shortly afterwards she sent him a letter, in which she said: —

I have made up my mind never to return to you and want nothing from you, so do not come here, as I should not see you on any pretext whatever.

Later petitioner discovered that his wife and Peters were living together at Dartmouth. —Neither respondent nor co-respondent appeared.

## MIXED MARRIAGES.

## Hindu Husbands and English Wives.

Sir Gorell Barnes decided that a native of India cannot marry an Englishwoman in this country and repudiate her when he returns to his own country. —He granted a judicial separation to Mrs. Chetti, an Englishwoman whose husband, a judge in Madras, earning £1,000 a year, asserted that the marriage was invalid.

Mr. Chetti claimed that as he was of the caste of the "twice born" or "regenerates," he could only marry a woman of the same caste, and that, under the Indian law, he could marry a number of wives. "I gather that my decision may affect other people," said Sir Gorell Barnes in delivering judgment. "It is asserted that members of Mr. Chetti's caste must perform the Thread Ceremony."

Before the marriage takes place, or such that she was entitled to be re-

presented at the hearing of the petition—Lord Justice Buckley gave judgment to the same effect.

## WON BY WAITING!

## HOW A HUSBAND CAUGHT HIS ERRING WIFE.

An interesting story was told during the hearing of the case in which Dr. Geo. Hy. Heron, of Liverpool, was sued for £1,000 a year, which was subsequently reduced. The following year a child, Leslie Bernard, was born. In March, 1905, respondent

Went on the Stage.

and from that time onwards there

were differences between petitioner and respondent. He noticed that she was constantly accepting the invitations of men to suppers and dances, and used to come home late at night, or said counsel, "rather early in the morning." In December, 1905, petitioner took a flat in Clement's Inn, and after a time respondent took rooms in Palace-st., Victoria. From there she wrote to her husband that she had run away "with someone who loved her." Inquiries were made and she was found to be living with Mr. Connant in Nottingham-place, Bakers-st. On the question of damages, counsel said that, subject to the sanction of the jury, they had been agreed at £200, which the co-respondent should pay in respect of the adultery.

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## DESERTED WIFE.

## Husband Ordered to Return Within Six Months.

Mrs. Alice Amelia Warner, who resides at Garden House, Tonbridge, obtained a decree of restitution of conjugal rights against her husband, Mr. Reginald Graham Warner, who did not answer the suit, the decree to be obeyed within six months. —According to the evidence of petitioner, the marriage took place in 1884 at Darjeeling, India, respondent being a tea planter. There had been one daughter of the union. In 1898 the parties returned to England, but in November of the following year he went out to India again on a temporary appointment. Mrs. Warner was then residing at Strawberry Hill, and when her husband returned he introduced her to a Mr. and Miss Marshall, whom he said he had met on board ship whilst on the return voyage. —In October, 1907, Mr. Warner returned to India on business. They parted affectionately, and he at first wrote her friendly letters, but in April last she received a letter from him, saying that he was living with Miss Marshall, and that he should not return. His wife wrote to him asking him to return, but he refused to do so.

As the result petitioner warned his wife against having anything to do with Peters, about whom he had spoken to her before. The following September his wife left him. He found her living in a house belonging to co-respondent's sister at Plymouth, and induced her to return home with him. She, however, left him again, and he traced her to Gloucester, respondent being in her company. Shortly afterwards she sent him a letter, in which she said: —

I have made up my mind never to return to you and want nothing from you, so do not come here, as I should not see you on any pretext whatever.

Later petitioner discovered that his wife and Peters were living together at Dartmouth. —Neither respondent nor co-respondent appeared.

## MIXED MARRIAGES.

## Hindu Husbands and English Wives.

Sir Gorell Barnes decided that a native of India cannot marry an Englishwoman in this country and repudiate her when he returns to his own country. —He granted a judicial separation to Mrs. Chetti, an Englishwoman whose husband, a judge in Madras, earning £1,000 a year, asserted that the marriage was invalid.

Mr. Chetti claimed that as he was of the caste of the "twice born" or "regenerates," he could only marry a woman of the same caste, and that, under the Indian law, he could marry a number of wives. "I gather that my decision may affect other people," said Sir Gorell Barnes in delivering judgment. "It is asserted that members of Mr. Chetti's caste must perform the Thread Ceremony."

Before the marriage takes place, or such that she was entitled to be re-

## LANDLORD LIABLE

## FOR THE LOSS OF GUESTS' PROPERTY.

A case of importance to innkeepers was decided in a Divisional Court before Justices Bigham and Walton, being the appeal Wright v. Anderson, which raised questions as to the extent of an innkeeper's liability for guests' property left at his inn. —Mr. Anderson, a Bradford innkeeper, was sued, before his Honour Judge, Bonham, in Bradford County Court, by plaintiffs, two members of a hockey club, who visited his inn in Bradford on a Saturday for the purpose of changing their clothes previous to playing hockey and afterwards obtaining refreshment. They made use of a room, which had been hired from Mr. Anderson for the season by the hockey club. While plaintiffs were in progress, a thief, who was never discovered, entered the room and stole jewellery and money from their clothes. His honour held that the innkeeper was liable for the safety of the articles, and gave judgment for plaintiffs. —For the appellant, Mr. Wason, now argued that under the terms of the hiring of the room, from which the property was stolen could not be considered part of the inn, and the relation of host and guest did not arise.

## POINTS OF LAW.

—For respondent, Mr. Stanger, contended that the landlord was to receive payment for his trouble, and was therefore liable for the loss of the goods entrusted to him. —In giving judgment, Justice Bigham said that on the point whether the room where the goods were left was part of the inn appeared to him to be a question rather than of fact than law, and if it were a mere question of legal inference to be drawn from the facts, in his lordship's view the inference drawn by the learned county-court judge was the right one. With regard to the second point, that the relation of guest and landlord had not arisen so as to make the common law applicable to the case, he did not agree with this contention.

## LANDLORD'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The law governing this case was in his lordship's view as follows: The responsibility of an innkeeper for the safety of travellers' property begins at the moment the relation of guest and host arises—that is to say, as soon as the traveller enters the inn with the intention of using it as an inn, and is so received by the landlord. It does not matter that no food or lodging has been provided up to the time of the loss of the goods. It is sufficient to show that there was the intention on the one hand to provide and on the other to accept such accommodation. The goods of the traveller then become liable to the landlord, although the liens do not attach until debt is incurred. Nor does it matter who is to pay for the accommodation provided, whether it be the traveller himself or some other person. Plaintiffs in this case entered the inn intending to use it as such, and the landlord was to be paid for the accommodation and refreshment, which they required. He was therefore liable under the common law for the safe keeping of the goods left by plaintiffs in the inn. The appeal was accordingly dismissed. —Justice Walton concurred. —Leave to appeal was refused.

## BRIGHTON "A" ADVANCE.

The feature in the Stock Exchange to-day was provided by the Home Railway market, where Brighton "A" was strong, and advanced to 87, on prospects of a higher dividend at the end of the year. Some optimistic dealers are already pronouncing 81 or 4 per cent, but it is somewhat early yet to indulge one's hopes too freely on the subje. However, the outlook is decidedly brighter than it was this time last year, and the stock stands several points above the price then ruling. —"A's" have also been given to-day, and close at 88. Some of the "heavy" lines are rather better, but business in them is slack.

## CONSOLIDATED FIRM.

There is very little investment business about, but the tone of the gilt-edged securities is firmer than usual. Consols are better at 83 15-16, and Indian and Colonial stocks are inclined to harden. The improved political outlook is reflected also in the foreign Bond Market, where, although through price have remained very steady, Dardanelle issues, notably De Beers and Premiers, are rather stronger on the news of the formation of the new Diamond Syndicate.

## NEW DIAMOND SYNDICATE.

The London Diamond Syndicate, which, with the directors of De Beers Consolidated Mines, has played an important part in regulating the price and distribution of diamonds will be dissolved at the end of this month. It is to be immediately replaced by a new syndicate consisting of Sir Julius Wernher, of Wernher & Co., and Mr. Solly Joel, of Barnato Bros., as managing principals. The Wernher-Barnato groups, who will have a predominant interest in the new syndicate, will take 60 per cent. of the profits. The remaining 40 per cent. will be shared by the Central Mining Corporation, the Dunkels and Mosenthal groups. Neither Rothchild (as was reported from Amsterdam) nor any American interest is in the deal, and the Premier (Transvaal) Diamond Mining Co.'s directors, not having voted in time to come in, remain outside. The new syndicate will advance to de Beers such working capital as it may require, and assist it financially in other ways.

## TO-DAY'S DIVIDENDS.

An interim dividend of 24 per cent. is announced by the Cartagena (Colombia) Waterworks. The usual dividend at the rate of 54 per cent. per annum on the preference shares for the half-year ended Sept. 30, has been declared by G. B. Kent and Sons (Ltd.) for 5 per cent. (10s. per share) on the ordinary shares to be paid by the De Beers Tea Co. on Sept. 30, and by the Single Tea Co. pay 24 per cent. (2s. per share) on the preference shares, and a similar distribution is to be made







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